THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Diamond and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, one week 15 cents; one month, 60 cents; one year, $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1875. NO. 131.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Bill Reported in the House to Repeal the Local Option Law.

MRS. HILL TO SPEAK IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Work in the Senate—The Salary Bill Passes Its First Reading.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 8, 1875.

The following bills were presented in place:

By Mr. Cooper—To repeal last year's act relating to county treasurers; also, regulating the rights of property under the contract of marriage, which gives married women the same property rights as if unmarried.

Mr. McMullen—To provide for the refunding and redemption of the indebtedness of municipalities issued prior to April 20, 1874.

The following bills received the second reading:

To prevent the sale of liquors near soldiers encampments.

The appropriation bill to pay for the alterations and refitting of the chambers of the two Houses.

The following received the first readings:

Defining the statute of limitations, to the effect that prosecution for forgery shall not be brought, except within five years from the date of the crime.

Authorizing changes of venue in criminal cases.

To punish the unlawful taking of horses or carriages as a misdemeanor, where the same does not amount to larceny.

To authorize judges to fix the number of regular terms of courts.

To validate defective conveyances heretofore made by married women.

To provide for the erection of water troughs on public roads.

To fix the salaries of county officers in counties of over 150,000 inhabitants.

To reimburse Mr. Waters, of Union-town, for expenses in clothing soldiers' orphans.

A supplement to the act dividing cities into three classes, authorizing the consolidation of school districts in said cities.

HOUSE.

The Rosenmiller petition was brought up again, on motion to amend the Journal of Friday last to make it correspond with the stenographer's report, referring thereto.

After nearly an hour's discussion, Mr. Leighard, Democrat, called the previous question, which was sustained and the motion to amend was lost—ayes 39, nays 93.

Mrs. Hill, the Pittsburgh crusader, was granted the use of the hall to-morrow evening, to speak on intemperance.

Mr. Toner, on leave being given, reported favorably the bill repealing the local Option law.

Mr. Rodgers presented the minority report, which was read, giving the reasons why he and his colleagues voted against the bill in committee.

The Committee on Elections made a final report in the case of Mr. Chrisman, the Harrisburg member, giving him undisputed possession of the seat.

Mr. Campbell, of Butler, moved to recommit the bill to repeal the Local Option law to the Judiciary Committee.

Pending this a motion to adjourn prevailed—yeas 72, nays 68.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1875.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Railroads, reported adversely the bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge railroad from tide water to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago. Placed on the calendar with an adverse report. Also two bills incorporating the Dakota and Montana Railroad Company, and the Forty-first Parallel Railroad Company, which were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claims of G. W. Custis Lee, for Arlington, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The House bill for the relief of John W. Sprague was rejected. This was the sewing machine patent bill.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President in regard to affairs in Arkansas.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to refer it to the Committee on Arkansas Affairs, and Mr. THURMAN moved to substitute the Judiciary Committee. It was finally ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. DORSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported with amendments the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish certain telegraphic lines in several States and Territories as postroads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph. Referred.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a memorial of citizens of the United States, praying for an amendment to the Constitution, to abolish the offices of President and Vice President, and vesting the powers now belonging to them in a council of seven persons, to be chosen by the House of Representatives, to which body they shall be responsible. Referred.

Mr. FERRY presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, favoring the passage of a bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of Government land to each of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, without regard to occupation; also for the equalization of counties. Referred.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill respecting the retirement of Major General Daniel Sickles. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, it being unfinished business from Saturday.

A motion, made by Mr. CAMERON, to postpone the bill was rejected, as were also the amendments offered by Mr. CONKLING.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, and a resolution declaring him entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana, from March 4, 1873.

Mr. HAMILTON said that the report purported to be a majority report of the committee. As a member of the minority he raised the point of order that the report being signed by five members, was not the report of the majority of the committee. It was signed by four members only, and could not be received as the majority report.

Mr. MORTON said when the report was submitted to the committee there were seven members present. Five members made a quorum, four was a majority of all the members present, and the report was therefore the report of the committee. He did not submit it as a majority report, but as the report of the committee.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator from Indiana very coolly made this report as the report of the committee. The point was whether four members of a committee of nine could make a report, as a report of the committee. It had been said this could be done, because there were only seven members present. He did not know whether the Senate had any right to go into the inquiry as to the number of members present when the report was agreed upon.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was nothing in the point of order. There were nine members of the committee; five constituted a quorum, and there was a quorum present. The report was signed by a majority of the members present, and therefore was the report of the committee. It might as well be said a majority of the members present and voting, and therefore was the report of the committee. It might as well be said a majority of the members present, and therefore was the report of the committee. It might as well be said a majority of the members present could not pass a bill.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said he let it to be his duty to make the point of order.

The CHAIR (Anthony) decided that a quorum of a committee was competent to transact business, and a majority of the number present could make a report. He therefore overruled the point of order submitted by Mr. Hamilton.

The report submitted by Mr. Morton was ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. HAMILTON gave notice that he would submit a minority report.

Pending discussion on the Steamboat bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills and joint resolutions of miscellaneous and private character were introduced.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to increase public revenues and decrease the interest on the public debt, in which he proposes to repeal the financial act providing for the resumption of specie payments, approved last January, and substitute his own financial scheme. The bill proposes to repeal the act prohibiting the issue of the greenback circulation, passed June, 1874.

Mr. ROSSLAND introduced a bill providing for a tax on incomes above $2,000.

The resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing Senators and requesting Representatives, to vote for appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river, were presented by Mr. ALBRIGHT.

Various bills in regard to improvement of rivers and harbors, erection of light houses, &c., principally in the Southern States, were introduced.

After the call for bills and joint resolutions, the bill of Mr. WARD, of Illinois, giving bounties to the heirs of soldiers who served less than one year in the army, came up as unfinished business from last Monday, and was passed by a vote of 191 to 20.

Mr. MOREY moved to suspend the rules so as to make in order the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, a proposition for an appropriation to close the existing crevasses or breaks in the levees of the Mississippi river, and for making surveys for a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river. Rejected—yeas 122, nays 73, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. SPEER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the republic and in violation of the example of Washington now sacred as law itself; and would be hazardous alike to the liberties of the people, and the free institutions of the country.

The motion was lost, the previous question not being seconded, on a vote of 57 to 162. All who voted for it, with the exception of Smith, of North Carolina, were Democrats, and all who voted against it were Republicans.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules, to make in order to an appropriation bill an amendment for the modification, suspension or repeal of section twenty-five of the revised statutes, regulating the time for holding elections for Representatives in Congress. He stated that in order to make the time uniform, as the law requires, several State Constitutions would have to be changed between now and 1876. The motion was agreed to—yeas 161, nays 64.

Mr. DAWES also offered a resolution, reciting that William S. King, of Minnesota, temporarily residing in Washington, had fled into the Dominion of Canada in order to evade the service of summons, duly issued by the Speaker of the House, commanding him to appear as a witness before the Committee on Ways and Means, in the Pacific Mail Investigation; that he was served with such summons on the second of February, 1875 in Compton County, Canada; that he has neglected to appear before such committee pursuant to the summons; and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant, commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take King into his custody wherever found, and bring him before the bar of House to answer for contempt of its authority.

Several members called attention to the broad character of the proposed warrant, and Mr. DAWES said that it, of course, only meant to apply to the United States. He modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked how a man could be pronounced in contempt of the House when not duly and legally summoned, and he could not be so summoned outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. RANDALL reminded Mr. Butler that in the Andrew Johnson impeachment case, witnesses had been subpœnaed in Canada.

Mr. BUTLER said that they had not been subpœnaed, but had been requested to attend.

Mr. DAWES said that the Committee on Ways and Means had expressed no opinion on the question, but simply had given the matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. KASSON explained that the subpœna had been sent over a week ago to Malone, New York, where King was temporarily residing, but on learning the fact he escaped to Canada. The question, therefore, was, whether such an attempt, successfully made to evade the service of the Speaker's summons, was not contempt of the House. He said that the proof was positive that King had run away to evade the process of the House.

After some further discussion, Mr. DAWES withdrew the resolution.

Mr. SAYLER, of Indiana, from the Committee on Patents, made an adverse report on the application for an extension of the Wilson sewing machine patents. The report shows that the patents have been in existence twenty-one years; that the combination of sewing machine companies which owns the patents has received over two millions from them, and that the public has therefore paid heavily for the invention. The report was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Dispute Among the Insurance Companies—Further from the Adams Express Robbery—Change in the Erie Railway Directory.

THE INSURANCE DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Three insurance companies—the American, Merchants' and Gobhard—have withdrawn from the Board of Underwriters, and it is reported that a number of others have withdrawn. Among those most positively announced to have withdrawn, is the Standard, which, like the three companies above mentioned, is of good standing in insurance circles. Prominent insurance officials state that the efforts of the Executive Committee of the board to restore harmony of feeling, has apparently had the effect of widening the breach, and it is expected that before the next regular meeting of the board the number of resignations will be largely increased. One member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Underwriters, who also is President of an insurance company, says he does not see how the board could hold together much longer. The chief cause of the disruption of the Board of Underwriters is that a disregard of the established rules has invaded the Board of Insurance Brokers, which cooperate with the Board of Underwriters, and a member of the former board says he has heard of several intended resignations of members from that board, and knew certainly of one member who had resigned.

STATE'S EVIDENCE IN THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Sweeney, one of the clerks arrested on the charge of complicity in the robbing of the Adams Express Company, one week ago yesterday, has turned State's evidence, and on his testimony to-day his associate clerk, named Hoovey, was held for the action of the Grand Jury, together with a man named Eprieu, on an information and charge of receiving stolen bonds. James Drew, the fourth person arrested, has been released.

The exact amount stolen was $83,000 in bonds, $50,000 in cash and a $300,000 diamond. All but $2,000 of the property have been recovered.

RESIGNED.

Wm. Butler Duncan has resigned from the directory of the Erie Railway Company.

Legislative and Political Gossip.

The friends of the Hennepin Canal scheme are convinced from the tone of some of the members last Saturday, in the House, that there is no possibility of passing the bill at present, The Committee on Railways and Canals has, therefore, agreed to withdraw the bill when it again comes up for consideration, and will wait a more favorable time to urge it upon the House.

There are rumors of Secretary Bristow's resignation from the Cabinet, on account of the revocation of the order transferring the Supervisors of Internal Revenue.

It is estimated that the Bounty bill, which passed the House to-day, will take not less than half a million dollars from the Treasury should it pass the Senate and become a law.

The bill to pay pensions will reach largely over thirty millions, and the Committee on Pensions will increase the budget by adding more names to the roll. They have prepared already nearly five hundred bills, and have obtained a session for Tuesday night of next week, to report them.

The Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., February 8.—In the House to-day, a bill was introduced to prohibit members and officers of the General Assembly from accepting railroad passes, gifts, or commutation of service, not offered to the public.

In the Senate, the Senate bills to repeal that portion of the School law which allows pay to school teachers while attending teachers' institutes, and to fix the price of legal advertising, were passed.

THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL—which, in our estimation, is the best paper printed in Pennsylvania—published on Wednesday a remarkable array of figures, statistics of the trade of Pittsburgh in 1874. It embraces every industry in which the city is in any way engaged, and is one of the most elaborate and carefully prepared publications of the kind we have ever seen. The showing is also most creditable to the thriving city, for with all the depression of the year, and the enormous shrinkage in values, the trade of 1874 so nearly rivals that of the most prosperous years that the escape is very narrow, and emphatically demonstrates the enduring prosperity of Pittsburgh.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

The Lehigh Navigation Company has, through the agency of E. W. Clark & Co., sold one million of dollars of its 7 per cent. consolidated bonds, and the proceeds of which, and other means of the company, it is able to pay off its entire floating debt, which for the last seven years has been borne as an incubus upon the energies and prosperity of the company.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE FINANCES.

Insufficiency of the Schemes for Increasing the Revenues.

The Inviolability of the Sinking Fund.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON ARKANSAS.

He Requests Definite Action from Congress.

Trouble About the Missing Pacific Mail Witnesses.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF THE SPANISH DISPUTE.

A Full Money Indemnity to be Paid by Spain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1875.

Views of the President on Financial Questions.

The President, in conversation to-day upon the question of increasing the revenues, remarked that it would be difficult to select the objects of taxation upon which a revenue might be promptly realized; that for some months the importations of tea and coffee have been unusually large, and those articles are now held in the country. In anticipation of an increase of the tax on spirits, the distilleries have been turning out large quantities of spirits, which are now being held. The importers, brewers and are also taking their goods out of bond in expectation of the restoration of the ten per cent. reduction. For those reasons it is the opinion of the President that no material increase of revenue can be expected in less than a year. In the meantime the operations of the Government in meeting the current expenses, and carrying out the provisions of the law respecting the national debt, would be seriously embarrassed. It will be necessary, he thinks, to reach in part such subjects of taxation as are not practicable objects of speculation. The President reiterates his construction of the provisions of the fifth section of the act of February 25th, 1862, in regard to a sinking fund. He states that he considers it obligatory upon the Government to provide the thirty millions necessary for the sinking fund, the law of 1862 particularly requiring the amounts to be turned into the fund each fiscal year. He states, therefore, that the law will be complied with if at all practicable and not repealed. The President expressed the hope that Congress would authorize the establishment of a mint at Chicago, which might as soon as ready for operation be employed in the coinage of silver change for use in the Western States, after resumption takes place. He considers that this mint would amply supply the demands of that section.

The Arkansas Question.

The special message of the President to the Senate on Arkansas affairs has been the subject of much comment to-night among the members of Congress of both parties. It is, of course, denounced by the Democrats. Republican members are disposed to weigh carefully the President's opinions and recommendations. The Committee on Privileges and Elections considered Arkansas matters at a special meeting this morning. It is not improbable that this committee will follow out the suggestion of the President by reporting such a concurrent resolution for the recognition of Mr. Brooks as the legal Governor of Arkansas. If this resolution is passed, the President will put him in possession of his office.

Satisfactory Settlement of the Virginius Affair.

It was stated a few weeks, since in this correspondence, that the negotiations concerning the Virginius affair, were progressing satisfactorily, and that our Government had not considered it necessary to send any additional instructions to Mr. Cushing on the subject. It is now learned from high authority that the negotiations have been brought to a successful conclusion. Our Government is entirely satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Cushing has conducted the whole affair. It is understood that satisfactory money indemnity will be given by Spain to the representatives of the men who were executed, and this was the only point remaining unadjusted. The question may now be considered as finally disposed of.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 8, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

The following is the President's message on Arkansas affairs;

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the third instant, all information in my possession not heretofore furnished, relating to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of possession of his office since that time; that in 1872 the Constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation and revolutionary proceedings overthrown, and a new Constitution adopted and a new State government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore the rights of minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently admitted to Federal relations on certain conditions, from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges, if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the National Government, should be recognized by Congress.

I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in this matter to relieve the Executive from acting in a question which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, February 8, 1875.

THE MISSING WITNESSES FROM THE PACIFIC MAIL CASE.

A messenger of Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway arrived this morning from Montreal. He had been tracking William S. King since January 20, when he first obtained sight of him. He traced him to the private stock farm near Compton, Canada, about 115 miles from Montreal, and on the 2d of February, about ten in the evening, placed in his hands the subpœna to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means on Pacific mail subsidy, receiving $125,000, in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. King expressed much surprise that the messenger found him, but did not indicate he would obey the summons.

Whiting, who received sixty thousand dollars of Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy, has been discovered in Hamilton, Canada, and subpœna served on him by telegraph.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL AND NEWSPA PERS

The amendments recommended by the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to Mr. Dorsey's Telegraph bill are immaterial, with the exception of one which proposes to strike out the proviso that charges for special press telegrams shall not exceed the rates charged to Associated Press during the year 1875.

THE RETIREMENT OF SICKLES.

Senior Spencer's bill respecting the retirement of Major General Daniel E. Sickles, authorizes the President to confer his name on the retired list of the army, any thing in section 2. of the act of March 30, 1868, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS ON THE ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

After the adjournment of the Senate to-day, the Republican Senators held a caucus to consider the President's message on the subject of Arkansas affairs. There was no harmonious action, some of the Senators being reluctant to commit themselves before they have had time to examine the documents, which have not yet been published. The Arkansas Senators were anxious for as prompt action as the state of public business would permit, the matter to be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for an early report. The matter will take that direction. The opinion obtains among Republican members of the House that, whatever the Senate may do, the House will support the report of the Select Committee, and take no action in the premises in accordance with its recommendations.

THE RETIREMENT OF GOVERNOR M'COOK—APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

Some weeks ago Governor McCook, of Colorado, expressed a wish to the President to retire from the Governorship, and the President offered him a transfer to the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General, to take place at once. The Governor thanked the President most sincerely for his kind offer, but regretted that he could not in justice to his personal and business affairs, accept the position. The President replied that he suggested the transfer, knowing that Governor McCook desired to be relieved from the Governorship, the resignation of which he now reluctantly accepted. The nomination to-day of Second Assistant Postmaster General Routt to the Governorship of Colorado, was confirmed without the formality of reference to the Committee on Territories. Representative Tyner, of Indiana, will be the successor of Mr. Routt.

TILTON VS. BEECHER.

The Plaintiff Still on the Witness Stand.

Points of the Cross-Examination—His Domestic Relations—More Letters Read—Hints at Tilton's Infidelity, Extravagance and Neglect of His Family—The Line of Defense Indicated—Tilton's Testimony About Oliver Johnson and Bowen—The Interview with Beecher Described—Details of the Great Scandal.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The bitter cold of this morning, like the heavy rain storm of last week, had no effect whatever upon the attendance at the suit of Tilton vs. Beecher. The Brooklyn City Hall court room contained the usual throng, while outside, in the cold corridors, another crowd danced to keep warm and clamored for admittance. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field and two other ladies sat in their usual places. Mr. Beecher and wife were immediately behind the counsel for the defendant and in front of the Plymouth gathering.

When the court was opened Mr. Tilton resumed the witness stand, and Mr. Evarts stated that counsel on the other side had produced all the letters they called for except one, which would be read from the Independent. Then read a letter written by Mr. Tilton to his wife on the 14th of February, 1868, and another written January 15, 1869, referring to a letter sent by her a few days ago to which she said she could not live on the salary allowed her. He stated that this intelligence made him sick, and complained that he no longer had gone into the bank and that the extravagance in the dress of the children must be curbed, and the residence in Brooklyn sold, or the expense of carriage hire checked. Another letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, January 31, 1868, was read, declaring how sorry she was that her harshness had driven him to the degree it had, and saying that with the chief of sinners," she had not seen Mr. Beecher since he (Tilton) left, and she did not care about seeing him until he (Beecher) had a better opinion of him. Another letter from Tilton to his wife on December 22, 1866, declared that lately he had been endeavoring to ascertain what were his carthly ambitions to struggle with and overcome, and that now he had been able to lay them aside. He liked Beecher as well as ever he did, but he had ceased to be his soul's prop, and was not so dear a friend as he formerly had been. A letter from Mrs. Tilton, dated March 6th, 1871, declared that her husband not to make any more engagements away from home, as they could live quietly at home on the salary he could make in this city.

The next letter was dated August 28, 1869, from Tilton to his wife, and confessed that the last summer he had passed had been the most wretched in his life. He declared that in searching the depths of his soul he found that he loved her more dearly than any other woman, and wished he was more worthy of her kindness and self-denial.

The witness then gave testimony concerning his financial affairs, and his relations with Henry C. Bowen and Oliver Johnson, in the management of the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Union*.

Concerning the witness' acquaintance with Oliver Johnson, the following passages took place between Mr. Evarts and Mr. Tilton:

Question.—Mr. Tilton, who was Oliver Johnson, and what relations had he to you in business, or in personal intimacy or family friendship? A.—Well, that is a very long question.

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—And will require a long answer.

Q.—Yes, that is true. A.—Who was Oliver Johnson? Shall I begin with that?

Q.—Yes. A.—Oliver Johnson is an old gentleman living in New York. He used to be editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and afterwards he became my associate editor in the *Independent*, and he is the man whom Mrs. Tilton refers to when she says she can help Beecher carry his case, so that the public eye could not see it.

Mr. Evarts (indignantly)—You told us that.

A.—I thought you wanted to know his connection with the case.

Mr. Evarts (to the Court)—I ask to have this statement struck out the *Christian Union* and the argumentative observations.

His Honor—That last remark about the *Christian Union* is struck out.

Mr. Beach—It already appears.

Mr. Evarts—I know it does.

Mr. Tilton—Excuse me, Mr. Evarts. I misunderstood your request. I refer to Mr. Johnson in connection with this case.

Mr. Evarts—I have not paid a word about this case.

Mr. Tilton—Mr. Evarts, if you want to know who Mr. Johnson is, I can give you a written biography of him, which he has prepared for me to use, to be printed after his decease. (Laughter.)

Concerning an interview between himself and Mr. Bowen, Mr. Tilton was cross-examined at length. The witness had stated that Mr. Bowen on one occasion had told him that there were stories in circulation affecting his character. Mr Evarts questioned him as follows:

Q.—Did he tell you what the stories were?

A.—No, he only told me there were stories, and I pressed him to know what the stories were, but he wouldn't tell me.

Q.—Did he tell you what any of the stories were? A.—He told me that stories were coming down like an avalanche. Mr. Bowen is given to metaphors. [Laughter.]

Q.—The nature? A.—Threatening to seek my life. Stories of immorality, stories of atrocities. He pictured the scene very vividly.

Q.—He did? A.—Yes, sir; but he would not tell me what they were, or who told him, and the substance of the interview I had with him was this: "Mr. Bowen," I said, "bring here to me on your person anybody who has anything against me. Let us have it out face to face." He said, "That is fair." Then we went to another topic.

Q.—Now was not enough said there to make you understand that the stories related to immorality or profligacy with women? A.—Stories, sir, concerning my relations with women, and my drinking, and my brutality, and other things—a terrible volume of them; all that went to make Bowen say to me that he could not stay connected with the paper receiving $125,000, in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. King expressed much surprise that the messenger found him, but did not indicate he would obey the summons.

Q.—Didn't you understand that the reason for your seeing Bowen, and your friend thinking it proper for you to see Bowen, was that the stories that had been told to him concerning you were such that he would not tolerate you continuing in his employ? A.—No, sir; he was not; for Bowen had for fifteen years retailed just such stories about Beecher, and had been his chief pew-holder; and before he would say a word in defense, and no such stories would affect him in Bowen's employ, whether as minister or editor.

Q.—He was above prejudices of that kind? A.—Yes, sir; entirely so. He abolished them all in the house of God [Laughter].

Q.—Now, were you aware at that time of the particulars of any facts in Bowen's respecting yourself in this direction? A.—No, sir. The horror of the whole business was, that it was all unknown—an avalanche coming upon me in the dark. I didn't know what to do, but I felt my first duty as a gentleman was to go and see Bowen, face to face, and as I said before, the case was not one to be managed so as "bring the accuser and accused face to face," and he said he thought that was fair.

Q.—My question now is, whether you were not yourself aware of the alleged circumstances of profligacy or immorality that were told to your prejudice? A.—No, sir; I didn't know till a few days afterwards, until Beecher had certified that he had become my stand-by.

Q.—Had you learned in connection with yourself, any story about Faribaud? A.—Never, sir. I never heard any such story. Until now I did not know there was such a story. Let us have it out.

Mr. Beach—No, sir. We are getting enough out that is immaterial and incompetent.

Q.—Do you mean to say then that this intimation of Bowen's that there was such stories, was a surprise to you? A.—Yes, sir; I should think it would be to any man.

At this point the court took the usual recess.

After recess Tilton resumed the stand, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Evarts. He was handed a letter and asked to fix its date, about which there was a doubt. The letter was dated January 8, 1869, and the witness could not fix the date. This letter, said Mr. Tilton, speaks of the Winsted story, but its date I cannot remember. I do not know of any conversation between Mr. Bowen and myself in relation to the story connecting me with a lady employed on the papers of which I was editor. I told Bowen if any person had anything to say about me, they should say it to him in my presence. Bowen said this would be only fair. He hoped that I would conduct the *Union* with great particularity, and pay great attention to Plymouth church and its affairs. I think Johnston left after this. Bowen said he noticed that I did not attend Plymouth church with great regularity, and I told him I never intended to put my foot in that church again. After this Mr. Bowen put some questions to me about Plymouth church, and then went on to talk about stories about Mr. Beecher, and kept reiterating his accusations against him. He was very solicitous as to what Beecher's relations had been with Mrs. Tilton, and I said Beecher had been guilty of dishonorable behavior. Bowen said that Beecher ought not to be allowed to preach in his church. He said in substance that Beecher ought not to be allowed to remain in his pulpit, and that he ought to be driven out; and Bowen then said he could take steps toward the accomplishment of that end, because he had received from Mr. Beecher a humiliating confession. Mr. Bowen also said, if I would make this demand, that he would substantiate it and would bring the volume of evidence he possessed to carry it out. I said: Hand me a sheet of paper and I will write it. A draft of a letter of accusation was prepared by me and taken to Mr. Beecher with the envelope open. Mr. Evarts then read the letter in evidence, as follows:

BROOKLYN, December 25, 1870.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR.—I demand that, for reasons which you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as a residence.

(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

The witness continued: The first knowledge of the delivery of this letter came to me from Mr. Beecher's statement on Friday night to me. Prior to this, on December 27th or 28th, I had an interview with Mr. Bowen. Mr. Bowen was then in a very excited frame of mind, and threatened that if I told Beecher or any person of his (Bowen's) accusations against him, that I should never cross the threshold of his office or house; and I replied that I should tell any person irrespective of his or any other man's threats.

Q.—When you wrote this demand of resignation what was your object? A.—I wanted to strike him right to the heart.

Q.—What did you expect? A.—I expected to drive him from his pulpit. Mr. Bowen said he would drive him out of Brooklyn in twelve hours and I believed him. I fully expected from Bowen's revelations that he would drive Beecher out of Brooklyn. His revelations were such that I fully and completely believed in his power to drive him out.

Q.—You have stated that in an interview on December 30th you told him the relations between your wife and him, as told you by her, and said that this communication was made by her in July 1870? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you speak to anybody in the matter of these relations? A.—Yes, sir. I think I said in my statement that I told Mr. Oliver Johnson, Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Bradshaw. I spoke also to several members of my family. The general burden of it was to Mrs. Tilton, and I then spoke to them. I did not tell the story originally.

Q.—In that same interview you used severe language against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't remember. I have heard severe language ascribed to me, and I suppose I used it. I might have said that he preached to others, and, perhaps, forgot, of his mistresses. I did express the sentiments perhaps. I don't remember making the remark, but it is very probably that I did. I remember going before the church committee, answering questions. I publicly repudiated in a card the report of my interview with the committee. I disclosedly charged Mr. Beecher with adultery, and they did not put it in that report. The sum and substance of what I said to persons was that Mr. Beecher had made impure proposals to my wife. I did not wish to criminate her. When my wife gave me that paper on December 29, 1870, no one saw it until I handed it to Mr Moulton. It was enclosed in a white envelope. She enclosed it in a white envelope, unaddressed and unsealed. Mr. Moulton knew nothing about it before that night. I asked Mr. Moulton to go for Mr. Beecher. He did so. I told him it was a matter of great importance to myself and family. I showed him the paper, and said he might show Mr. Beecher the note if he would not comment without it. I took a copy of it. First on an envelope at Mr. Moulton's house. There was no writing on the envelope except that I took my pencil and made some memoranda and dates, connected with Beecher's matter and his letters. It covered what I wanted to say to Beecher when he came. I made the extracts solely from memory. I had had no other paper of any kind with me, and that has been destroyed. I received the note back shortly after the signing of the separation agreement in April, 1872. I did not wish to die leaving it in existence. I gave it to Mrs. Tilton and she destroyed it. Everything there was had been destroyed that I had that night. The original confession was destroyed two years afterwards.

On Beecher's coming I spoke of his having received my letter. I said the first thing I said to him. I told him I wanted him to consider that demand unwritten; I had not then the same disposition that I had the previous Monday. I think I stood part of the time and sat part of the time. Beecher asked me what Bowen had been saying about him, and I told him. I repeated Bowen's charges, and I told him to hear me to the conclusion of my reading the little paper I had received from Mrs. Tilton that day. Beecher said to me, according to the way he said, as nearly as I can remember, "Theodore, this is all like going into a dream." I am more than certain he said that and made an allusion to Dante's Inferno. I am not *sure*, I am *certain*. I am *sure* that to-morrow will come; I am *certain* of things that are past. I am certain of things that are a doubt that Mrs. Tilton had ever written any such paper. I do not remember making the remark, when Beecher expressed surprise at Bowen's having made any such a note, "It is but a few squares to my house. Go and ask Mrs. Tilton herself whether she wrote the letter." But I may have said so in reply to Mr. (Beecher's) expressing surprise that she should write such a letter. I don't know whether Beecher went from that interview to my house, but I understood that he was going. I did not see him that night on his return from my house.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, what was the condition of Mrs. Tilton's health from the 24th of December until the 1st of January 1871? A.—She was getting better every day.

Q.—She had a miscarriage, had she not? A.—When?

Q.—In the previous summer. A.—I have no recollection of but one.

Q.—Who attended her? A.—Dr. Styles, I think.

Q.—What nurse attended her? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was she ill at that time—confined to her bed? A.—She was getting better every day.

Q.—But she was confined to her room and bed for the remainder of the year? A.—I am not sure about her being confined to her room, sir.

Q.—Did you not know? A.—It was impossible for me to say when she first moved about her room.

Q.—Do you mean to know if she had a nurse? A.—I presume she had a nurse.

The court here adjourned.

During the session to-day, when Mr. Tilton was asked what was the circulation of the *Independent*, he said he had no means of fixing it, and added: "Mr. Bowen can tell you, Mr. Evarts, all about it when you put him on the stand." Nobody responded to this suggestion.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Madrid dispatch says King Alfonso will return to Madrid on Saturday. General Jovallan takes the chief command of the Army of the North.

The steamships England, Great Western, State of Indiana and Oceanic, from New York, and the Peruvian from Portland, Maine, have arrived at London.

M. Valentin, Republican, has been elected to the French Assembly from the Department of Seine et Oise. There was no choice in the Cotes du Nord district.

A Bayonne dispatch dated February 8th says: The Alfonsist troops have entered Estella. Two Carlist chiefs, Mendiri and Argoaz, were killed by their own men. Don Carlos has retreated to Vergara in Guipiscoa.

The Archduke Johann Salvator, of Tuscany, an officer of the Austrian army, has been ordered under arrest, because, in a pamphlet on military reorganization, he violently attacked Emperor William. A rupture between Austria and Germany is impending.

London dispatches from Spain do not confirm the report of the capture of Estella by the Alfonsists. The Carlists claim that they have regained the ground they lost in Guipiscoa; that General Loma has been compelled to abandon Zaraiz and Guetaria and is hemmed in at San Sebastian, and that the Alfonsists have lost 1,200 killed in the recent engagements.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 8, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; account 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾; 10-40's, 105½; new 5's, 109¾. New York Central 92; Erie 26¾; preferred 44¾. Tallow 43s 6d.

FRANKFORT, February 8.—United States bonds, 92⅞ 1882, 99⅝.

PARIS, February 8.—Rentes 64 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export, and 6,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Cheese 70s. Tallow 42s. Shoulders 34s 6d. Hams —sugar cured 52s. Refined petroleum 8⅝@10½d.

The steamship State of Georgia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Ohio Valley, slight changes in barometer, and temperature, fresh northwest winds, and clear weather, possibly follow

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1875.

MCENERY, of Louisiana, would now do well to let down the portcullis of his teeth.

"THEY all continually do cry." The saints before that judicial Brooklyn throne.

How would this do for a Democratic Presidential ticket in 1876: JEFF. DAVIS and JOHN YOUNG BROWN? Stranger things have happened.

THE number of business failures in Pennsylvania, last year, was 644, with liabilities amounting to $34,774,000, against 576 failures the year before, and $31,445,000 liabilities.

IT IS impossible for the New York *Express* to conceal its gratification that a distinguished Democrat has been elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania "in place of TOM SCOTT." The *Express* is a leading representative of Democratic principles, doctrines and intelligence.

"THE devil is very apt to quote Scripture when he sets about any particularly mean job."—*Post.*

Exactly. Contrast the tenor of the first resolution of the Baltimore platform of 1872, with the course of the Democratic party ever since, for example.

IT IS a somewhat suggestive fact that the three most prominent candidates for the Speakership of the next House, WOOD, RANDALL and COX, were among the most zealous in their efforts to shield the foul-mouthed Kentuckian, BROWN, from the punishment inflicted on him by Congress, the other day. That one of their number who shall most subserviently truckle to the truculent Southern element in the meantime, will probably carry off the prize.

BY WAY of conciliating the decent people of Washington, that distinguished farcist, JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, who recently purchased the late residence of the British minister, and fitted it up at an enormous expense as a fashionable gambling house in anticipation of the needs of the next Congress, has promised that if he is not molested by the police this winter, he will open a race-track next summer. An admirable chamberlain of the Democracy: with most shrewd insight into the various ways and wants of their flesh.

THERE is a report in New York, which, according to the special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, is gaining ground every day, to the effect that one of the jurors in the TILTON-BEECHER case will soon conclude the proceedings by offering a surgeon's certificate declaring that for him to remain on duty will be to die of pulmonary disease. In such an event the trial would, of course, abruptly close, and it is hinted that there would be no attempt made to revive it. Both sides, it is stated, agree in perpetuating the rumor. We doubt its credibility, however.

THE colored children of Indiana having been driven from the common schools of that State by the decision of a Democratic Supreme Court, the Democratic Legislature has now rejected the proposition to admit them to white schools in districts where there are too few scholars to form separate rooms. They are thus denied participation in the benefits of a fund which their fathers contributed to create, and are condemned to lives of involuntary ignorance and darkness. Such is the way in which Democracy shows its love of humanity and justice, and illustrates its faith in civilization and progress.

THE subject of that proposed railroad directly connecting Boston with the West by crossing the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, is being steadily and energetically pushed in New England. It is stated that if $500,000 be subscribed promptly, work will be commenced, and the road will be in operation next summer. This, however, is hardly probable, but the simple fact that the project bids fair to be successfully carried out, creates not a little commotion and alarm in commercial circles in New York city, since the completion of the new route would tap the Western trade of that city to a very considerable extent.

THE general attention which the publication of GREVILLE'S memoirs, and particularly the shrewd newspaper hoax of that mythical five thousand dollars GEORGE the Fourth book, has of late drawn toward the history of that royal rake, recalls the terrible lines of BYRON, written on seeing the Prince Regent between the coffins of HENRY VIII. and CHARLES I. in the royal vault at Windsor:

"Famed for contemptuous breach of sacred ties,
By heedless Charles see heartless Henry lies,
Between them stands another sordid thing:
It moves, it reigns, in all but name a king.
Charles to his people, Henry to his wife,
In him the tyrant meets the tame through life.
Justice and death have mixed their dust in this
Each royal vampire starts to life again.
Ah, what can tombs avail, once these disgorge,
The blood, and dust 'bove both—to mould a George."

The King's atrocious conduct toward Queen CAROLINE, whom he had not then married, show that, in this case at least, the poet had an almost prophetic perception of character.

"A RADICAL idiot in the Mississippi Legislature has presented a bill to detach Lafayette county from the First and annex it to the Second Congressional district, the object being to make Randall's majority in Congressman Lamar's district."—*Boston Post.*

We are curious to learn what phraseology that paper will use in describing the action of the Democratic Legislature of Alabama in so gerrymandering that State that only one Congressional district out of eight is given to the Republicans. The extraordinarily malignant character of the measure may be inferred from the fact that one Senator, a Democrat of thirty years standing, denounced it on its final passage, as "unfair, unjust and illegal." The same body has just passed an act to abolish the criminal court of Dallas county, because the Judge is a colored man, although it cannot be shown that he is not every way competent to discharge the duties. In fact, he has been discharging the duties devolved upon the judge during three terms of the court. Are these men "idiots," also, or something worse?

THAT a policy of kindness, and protection under the law from the tricks and schemes of unscrupulous and designing white men, will go a long way toward transforming the Indians into useful and self-supporting members of society, the experience of "Father WILBUR" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who for ten years past has been acting as Indian Agent on the Yakima Reservation, a tract of land in Washington Territory of an area of 40 by 60 miles, fully shows. On this agency he has some 3,500 Indians, taken from the "war path," of as savage a temper and practice as any of their race. They have now ten thousand acres of land fenced in, eight thousand acres under the plough, hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain and vegetables, abundance of cattle, schools, churches and comfortable homes, and two members of the tribe are effective preachers to their own people and to the neighboring whites likewise. These results would certainly seem to indicate that the "peace policy" of the Government is by no means the failure which some would have us suppose.

A GERMAN who signs himself "F. E. DRESSIER, Turkey creek, Bourbon county, Kansas," writes to a German paper of Milwaukee about the wants of himself and his German neighbors. He has lived eight years in Kansas, had hard times during the early years of his residence there, but never before knew such hardships as at present. Year before last they had only a quarter of a crop, and last year the grasshoppers devoured everything, "so that we had just nothing." DRESSIER then says "that much is sent here for the needy, but for the Germans comes nothing, *for they are hated here because they do not dance to the pipe of the canting hypocrites and temperance people.* Indeed, the parsons even preach that the grasshoppers have been sent by God as punishment upon the Americans for tolerating the Germans among them! Just as GOD visited the Egyptians with the plague of locusts because they would not let the Israelites go forth, so He now punishes the Americans because they tolerate the Germans in their midst."

This, we confess, is a rather surprising statement of the theological Teuton, and we doubt not that, to American readers in general, it will be as surprising as it was to us. If we had met with it in a Wisconsin paper we should not have thought of citing it, but it has been pretty generally copied by the German press, and by the German papers of Pittsburgh among the rest, a fact which is also surprising. Doubtlessly, Herr DRESSIER drew upon fancy for his fact; or rather, if we may once more use the threadbare phrase, he derived his fact from the depths of his own moral consciousness, whence his compatriot derived that immortal camel. At any rate we do not believe that needy Germans in Kansas or elsewhere have been denied their fair quota of beneficent contributions sent for the relief of those who need aid. We do not for a moment believe that Herr DRESSIER'S American neighbors, whether "temperance men" or not, "canting hypocrites" or not, have ever refused him or others relief because he or they like beer. And farther we dont believe that Herr DRESSIER ever heard an American parson or priest use any such scriptural argument as he professes to cite, using quotation marks. In fact, the man presently betrays himself, going on to say that the Germans, numbering about fifteen families, unlike Americans, do not live from hand to mouth; that, in the fall, foreseeing the future, they sold their cattle and bought provisions, and therefore he, Mr. DRESSIER, does not believe that they shall suffer for food. Their need is seed grain, which they have no money to buy. He therefore appeals to his German compatriots for a supply of the needed articles. The only excuse we can think of for such misrepresentation is ignorance. Most likely Mr. DRESSIER has not been in the country long enough to know even slightly his English speaking fellow-citizens, and therefore, perhaps not unnaturally, applied to them his own low standard of taste and morals.

THE diocese of Toronto is at present the scene of an exceedingly lively controversy on the subject of Ritualism. Touching such a matter, we do not like to use strong terms, but really if any functionaries less dignified and exalted than bishops and deans were involved in this Canadian quarrel, we might stretch a point and characterize the state of mind of the disputants as violent or even fierce. A society consisting of members of the so-styled Evangelical party of the clergy seems to have been the immediate cause of this dispute. The object of the society is to print and circulate books and tracts in defense of Evangelical truth and the principles of Protestantism. No one will be surprised to learn that some of the publications issued for this excellent purpose have been marked by exceeding plainness of speech. In them prominent clergymen of High Church views have been denounced as teachers of false doctrines, as Papists slightly disguised, etc., and a favorite college or university of the same party has been described and held up to popular reprobation as a nursery of Popery. In fact these criticisms caused so much talk in Toronto and throughout the diocese, that Dr. BETHUNE, the Bishop, at length felt compelled to take formal notice of them, which he did in a visitation sermon, by confidently denying that the offensive allegations of the tracts concerning either clergymen or the college could be established by investigation. Furthermore, while lamenting the extravagance of clergymen who had introduced innovations in worship or doctrine, the Bishop showed plainly enough that he thought there had been small cause of complaint on that score, and that he felt little sympathy with the no Popery alarmists of the association, whom indeed he referred to as reckless slanderers. After the sermon, when the lay portion of the audience had withdrawn, formal charges of having depraved the government and discipline of the church were laid against the Dean of Toronto, two Rural deans, and several other clergymen, all these gentlemen being members of the Church Association. It was then announced that a commission would be issued to investigate the charges and the indictions are that before long the result will be a trial for heresy. What gives a certain peculiar interest to the subject is the intense excitement to which the affair has given rise among the laity of the diocese of Toronto. The lay members of the Church Association have published a reply to the Bishop's visitation sermon, and the spirit and tenor of their work seem to imply a thoroughly earnest determination on the part of the non-clerical element of the denomination either to put down Ritualism or to separate themselves from its contamination.

A LOCAL German contemporary alleges that Mr. JAY, American Minister at Vienna, pays neither his house rent nor store bills for articles bought by him or his family. Even worse, it charges him with refusing to pay laborers who have worked for him, and we are farther told that attempts on the part of Mr. JAY'S creditors to enforce payment by legal means are repelled and frustrated by his taking advantage of his privileged position as an ambassador. It is not to be supposed that our neighbor invents these offensive charges; the presumption is that they are derived from a foreign source, from some paper published in Austria or Germany. Is it possible that the odious statements are either true or have any foundation in fact? Most readers will recollect that a year ago, or perhaps eighteen months ago, the newspapers generally stated that Mr. JAY had a difficulty with his landlord, some dispute growing out of a contract for a house. It was, however, distinctly stated that no discredit in the matter attached to the American minister. But this charge of refusal to pay honest debts, if not a mere invention, is something that calls for immediate notice by Mr. FISH. We confess the charge seems very unlikely to be true, but true or false, the American people who are interested in the reputation of their representatives abroad, have a right to demand that it shall be inquired into.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Hon. Joseph Medill, the new editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, think he is working too hard. He is beginning to show the effects of over-work, they say.

A rich gentleman of New York, a bachelor, who had left ten thousand dollars in his will to Charles Kingsley, has now ordered the sum to be given to his children.

Young James Gordon Bennett, not satisfied with a Fifth avenue residence in New York, a fine estate at Washington Heights, and a temporary villa at Newport, is building at Brighton, England, a large and finely-appointed mansion.

A Mr. Gun went off from New York last Saturday for Europe. A Mr. Fast arrived in the city of London, and the steamship made an unusually long voyage. Carl Kronpritsicker also arrived a few days ago, but nobody was stuck. Now, what's in a name?

John Comstock, who discovered the famous gold mine that bears his name, blew his brains out at Bozeman, Montana, in the fall of 1870, being led to the rash act by reason of dissipation and want. He disposed of the lode for a mule, a shot gun and a bottle of whisky.

Horace White, late chief editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, was married last Thursday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, to Miss McDougall, a charming and cultivated young lady of that city. The wedded couple left for Europe, on an extended foreign tour.

The editor of the Dayton *Journal* has been out in the country running around loose. Hear him: "Lecturers and spooney editors are bewailing the physical degeneracy of American girls. Bosh. Go into the country and you will find lots of girls who will wash all day, dance all night, get breakfast at sunrise, iron all day, and dance all night, all winter."

Modern Dogberries. On the trial of a man in the Circuit Court of Fairfax county, Va., a day or two since, for pointing a gun at a neighbor, the jury brought in the following verdict: "We the jury empanneled in the penitentiary for one year." This verdict not being in proper form the judge reinstructed the jury, who again returned, this time with the verdict: "*Guilty of murder in the first degree!*"

The condition of Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, causes much anxiety. Soon after his arrival in Europe, he began to improve rapidly, and his physicians held out strong hopes of a complete cure. But the last letter from Mrs. Odenheimer says there is a marked change for the worse in the condition of the Bishop, that she is "terribly afraid of the result," and requests the prayers of friends. This is sad news for the people of his diocese, who have for the bishop the love of children for a father.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

One of the best Pennsylvania journals we know of is the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. Its news is always fresh and reliable; its editorials are well written and timely, and its political character is partidularly good. It is a square Republican paper; but it is never afraid to criticise its own party, and is always ready to repel any unfounded attacks upon it. We heartily commend it to the favorable attention of our readers.—*Tioga Agitator.*

A French fool recently laid a wager that he could swallow a hundred and twenty francs in gold, and won the bet; but we know a man who succeeded in swallowing a hundred thousand dollars in cash, and half a dozen blocks of houses, besides.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Rant without warrant. This Southern war rant.

The next National Republican Convention ought to be held in Pittsburgh.

Massachusetts thinks of providing for art education in places of five thousand inhabitants or over.

Augusta, Ga., boasts of the most active Young Men's Christian Association south of Washington.

There is some prospect that tea and coffee will presently be cheaper than they have been for years.

The ice harvest on the Hudson thus far is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, and the crop is valued at $28,000,000.

The price of admission to the Centennial Exposition has been fixed at fifty cents for a single admission.

A hard beverage. A New Hampshire farmer has five hundred barrels of cider, but not a drop of water.

A one cent morning paper will be started in New York next Monday, under the title of the *Daily Telegraph.*

Andy Johnson will participate in the Mardi Gras tomfoolery of Memphis, to-day. A most appropriate idea.

"Borrasca" is what they call the great fall in San Francisco mining stocks. It is the antithesis of "bonanza," and means "a storm."

"God is everywhere,' says the Catechism. But He isn't in the Constitution."—*Cincinnati Times.* Neither in all of the churches.

The Street Commissioners of Boston say that they want three thousand of Christine Nilsson's notes for improving her property in that city.

New York has a citizen who doesn't want office. He actually declined a place on the Supreme Bench. His name is Hand. Hand it down.

Chicago, with considerably more than double the population of San Francisco, has not one-fifth the amount of the latter's savings deposits.

That scandal case is pronounced by the Brooklyn *Argus* the most "exceptional" case on record. The defense has already taken 117 of 'em.

John Jacob Astor tried to avoid paying $37,000 of his taxes, but a cruel court last week decided him liable. Pity the sorrow of a poor old man.

Since the discovery of borax in California, the price of that article has declined from thirty-five to fifteen cents per pound, and is still going down.

A Chicago jury has decided that a man may ring an auction bell as much as he pleases on the streets, and that even the Mayor cannot stop him.

An excellent idea. Boston proposes to take from all the "lodgers" in the station houses work enough to insure compensation for the lodgings given.

A correspondent wants to know how far apart the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were. We think, about the same distance as New York and Brooklyn.

The jury of inquest on the body of the burglar lately shot by Rush Burgess, in Richmond, a few days since, brought in a verdict of "commendable homicide."

The Baltimoreans have put four millions in their new city hall. The building is of white marble, not so large as the Capitol at Washington, but more elegant.

The famous Mary Ann Boker, the rich man's daughter, who years ago married her coachman, John Dean, is one of the lady examiners at the New York Custom House.

There seems to be a general movement among thoughtful people in favor of eliminating from the public school studies all branches not strictly belonging to an elementary education.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "Senator Gordon is a mixture of David and Jacob." This probably means that he can wrestle with a sling and still see through the rounds of a ladder.

A model silk factory, complete in itself, to be operated by skilled workmen, illustrating the American silk manufacture in all its branches, will form one of the attractions of the Centennial.

A very rich bed of nickel has just been discovered in Norway, which will probably keep the effect of reducing the price, and encouraging and extending the manufactures into which it enters.

Considering the quantity of smoke in this city, and that where there's so much smoke there must be some fire, the St. Louis *Times* thinks our last year's record of blazes is remarkably small.

Robert M. Douglas, son of Stephen A. Douglas, now Marshal of the Western District of North Carolina, is to be investigated concerning the unusual expenditures of his office. No charges of fraud are preferred.

Eastern dry goods dealers report a firmer feeling in the general market, owing to the curtailment of production, resulting from the stoppage of mills, caused by the drought throughout New England and the Northern part of New York.

The French are all alive to the Centennial. They regard it as the event of the age, and they recall, with characteristic pride, the efforts of Louis XVI. to help the American colonies, and the romantic story of young Lafayette.

It is safe to assert that a lease for 999 years has never run out in this country, but this has recently occurred in England. The land was church property 1,000 years ago, but was leased to the crown for military purposes. There was an unbroken continuity of possession from the time of Alfred the Great.

Some of the capitalists of New York are trying to establish the custom of extending mortgages by an agreement of alternative payment, giving the option, whenever any instalment of principal or interest is demanded or tendered, of electing to receive payment in gold coin at the rate of gold when the contract of extension is made.

STATE NEWS.

There are still cases of trichinae in Erie and vicinity.

A banquet to soldiers of the war of 1812 will be given at the Cullum House, Meadville, on the 23d inst.

$11,284,524 72 is the sum now held by the Philadelphia Savings Fund for its depositors; all are not spendthrifts.

Mrs. George Shearer, of Cumru, sold 3,566 pounds of butter in the West Reading market house during 1874.

Vast deposits of iron ore are said to exist in the vicinity of Jacksonville, along the Reading and Lehigh Railroad.

A legal squabble is now in progress over the estate of the McBrides who were murdered by Wade near Williamsport.

A number of residents of Corry have formed a colony to settle in California, and leave shortly for that far-off land of gold and silver.

The East German Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, will meet in Reading, on the 17th inst., and continue in session one week.

The subscriptions to the Keating and Karthaus Railroad stock amount to $40,750. As soon as $105,000 is subscribed the company will be organized under the general railroad law.

The Washington *Reporter* says that farmers in that county are hiring work hands at $25 to $30 per month, where they board themselves, and from $15 to $18 per month and boarded.

The district convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin and Cumberland districts will be held at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, on Monday, February 22d.

Mayor Stauffer, of Lancaster, has sued the *Intelligencer* of that place for libel, for saying that he had, during his term of office, charged exorbitant and illegal fees, and has drawn from the county treasury hundreds of dollars to which he had not a shadow of right.

In York county, the York *Press* says, the prosecution of liquor cases under the present law has cost during the past year $6,238 32. This follows from the facility with which prosecutions can be instituted on information by parties who do not appear in the suits.

Francis Boyer (colored), West Goshen, in order to destroy the potato bugs off his vines, last fall, cut slips containing the bugs from his potato vines, and deposited them in his manure heap. Upon his removing the manure lately he found enbedded in the heap myriads of eggs laid by the same bugs. Farmers cannot be too careful in destroying the bugs entirely.

On Tuesday morning last the family of Rev. John Zulich, of Stinesville, on the Reading and Lehigh Railroad, were startled to learn that some time during the night, the reverend gentleman had breathed his last. On Monday evening he retired in his usual good health, having during Monday christened a child. He died of a stroke of apoplexy, and was about seventy years of age. He preached in the above neighborhood for a long period of years, and was the oldest Reformed minister in that section. His ministry extended over a period of fifty years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles Nordhoff, author of "Northern California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This work is one of unusual interest, as it gives the most lucid and satisfactory account of the Communal system in this country. Grouping together the various forms of these organizations, the peculiarities of each by contrast, conveys a more striking impression to the reader than if the features of only one of them were presented. It will be remembered that the term Communism in this country bears a broad distinction from that which is generally given to it in Europe. Here it is the voluntary association of individuals to hold property in common, while the organization in the old country seek to regulate industrial pursuits in a form in which the capitalist is supplanted by the rights of the laborers. Mr. Nordhoff has performed his work well, by visiting each of the different societies and securing information from reliable resources. He writes, too, with a freedom and independence that shows his mind is unbiased, and that his aim is simply to give the naked facts as they really exist. A writer sympathising with the theories of any system, is apt to give coloring to his views, and a history of this kind is warped and unsuitable. Not so with this volume, as the reader is impressed on every page with the author's frankness, and it would be difficult to discover what are his real sentiments on the subject. This fact increases the value of the work. Mr. Nordhoff gives an account of several visits and observations to the Economists, Zoarites, Shakers, the Amana, Oneida, Bethel, Aurora, Icarian, and other existing societies, their religious creeds, social practices, numbers, industries, and present condition. It is a volume of curious interest, and reveals some strange elements of human character. Some features strike the mind favorably, but others again seem to be wholly at variance with the designs of Providence in providing for our social relations. The only revolting feature is that presented by the Perfectionists of Oneida, which ignores the family relation. Even in this strange community there are some remarkable things, especially the strange power that rules over them. We are informed that the whole number of the institutions in the United States is seventy-two. In 1874, they counted about 5,000 persons, including children, scattered throughout thirteen States, and owning not much short of 200,000 acres of land, that is, less than forty acres for each person—a comparatively small holding for this country. Their aggregate wealth may be estimated at about $12,000,000, which if equally divided would be more than $2,000 per head. The Oneida community hold their system to be of divine command, and claim that there is no intrinsic difference between property in person and property in things, and that the same spirit which abolished exclusiveness in regard to money would abolish exclusiveness in regard to women and children. "It is an extraordinary evidence," Mr. Nordhoff remarks, "of the capacity of mankind for various and extreme religious beliefs, that many men have brought their wives and young daughters into the Oneida community." His observation relative to the children in the community is touching and cannot fail to interest the reader.

THE FROZEN DEEP. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Wm. F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story was originally written in the form of a play and represented at the home of Charles Dickens, the novelist, he playing the principal part. Subsequently it was performed by several amateurs before the Queen, and on the death of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, was played at different places for the benefit of his family. During Mr. Collins' late visit to this country, he re-wrote the play in narrative form for a reading at Boston. The story is one of exciting interest and gives the characteristics of his style, but lacks the artistic finish generally found in his writings. "A Terribly Strange Bed," incorporated in the volume, was read by Mr. Collins in London in 1873.

OUR NEW CRUSADE. A Temperance Story. By Rev. E. E. Hale, author of "In His Name," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a capital temperance tale, with a delightful love story running through it. It sets forth how some ladies, in a college town, undertook to reform the young students and others, and though at first they met with many discouragements, they bravely mastered the monster evil of intemperance by kind acts. The Deritend Club, by which social relations were extended among different classes of people in the community, quietly but effectively worked a social revolution in the town. The love episodes help to render the story still more charming, under the magic pen of this elegant writer.

REMAINS OF LOST EMPIRES: Sketches of the Ruins of Palmyra, Nineveh, Babylon and Persepolis, with some Notes on Java, Ceylon and the Cashmerian Himalayas. By P. V. N. Myers, A. M., Associate Author with H. M. Myers, of "Life and Nature Under the Tropics." Illustrated. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Many will welcome this volume, who have read "Life Under the Tropics," published under the joint authorship of the Myers brothers. They then undertook a trip of exploration through Asia and the Indies, and before their grand work was accomplished, Mr. H. M. Myers died, off the coast of Ceylon. Traversing Mesopotamia, Nineveh and Babylon. Thence starting for Jerusalem across the desert of Tadmor, northward across the plain Coele-Syria. After visiting several noted places they crossed the Persian Gulf to Bushire, and then to Cashmere, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, to Simlas. These points will serve to give an idea of the grandeur of their work and the results of their visit. The narrative possesses the charm of romance, and the reader is borne along by an almost irresistible power. The elegant illustrations of these ancient remains, here and there, lend additional interest to the volume, and show artistic skill in their arrangement. Harpers' have been prodigal in the mechanical part, as the book richly deserves. We think the work will be generally regarded as a valuable contribution to this department of literature, and as such will command a place in every well selected library.

THE WHITE ROSE OF LANGLEY: A Story of the Court of England in the Olden Time. By Emily Sarah Holt, author of "Mistress Margery," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brother, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This quaint-like story reveals the inner life and wickedness in high places. It pictures scenes at the close of the fourteenth century, in the time of Richard II. and Henry IV. Constance Plantagenet stands out in the story like sculptured marble, and whatever may be the impression conveyed to the mind of the reader, her character will be admired. There is, as usual, a love story interwoven with the exciting scenes depicted. The book is written in chaste style, and youthful readers will read it with relish for its historical lore.

ANIMAL MECHANISM: A Treatise on Terrestial and Aerial Locomotion. By E. J. Marey, Professor at the College of France, and Member of the Academy of Medicine. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume belongs to the same class of works as Pettegrew's Animal Locomotion of the "International Scientific Series," and supplement each other. The treatise presents the subject in a threefold manner. First, Forces and Organs; second, Functions—Terrestial Locomotion; third, Aerial Locomotion. The numerous illustrations of the text enable the general reader to comprehend the theories set forth by the author. The reader will be surprised at the curious matter presented and the singular illustrations developed under scientific discoveries. The points adduced in support of the author's views on the forces which operate on the animal system, and the mechanism through which these forces act, are forcible and convincing.

CHRISTIANITY AND SCIENCE. A Series of Lectures delivered in New York, in 1874, on "The Ely Foundation of the Union Theological Seminary. By Rev. Andrew Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

It is a rare thing to find such universal testimony of approval of a course of lectures. Although Dr. Peabody is a representative of a liberal type of Christian belief, yet, in this remarkable course, nothing was uttered to indicate his denominational preferences, confining himself wholly to the great principles under consideration in a scientific and philosophical manner. At the outset Dr. Peabody denies that there is any antagonism between science and religion, and treats the alarm of some believers of the scientific developements, as groundless and unwarranted. Two central thoughts are presented, first, testimony, and second, experiment. In the first lecture we have a lucid statement of the genuiness and authenticity of the Gospel; second, a vivid presentation of the person and character of Christ; third, the fourth Gospel; fifth and sixth, the claims of miracles; treats of the alleged deficiencies of Christianity, and the remaining lecture deals with the Evidences of Experiment. We hope the book may be widely read, as it is worthy of any library.

THE PRE-ADAMITE; or Who Tempted Eve? Scripture and Science in Unison as Respects the Antiquity of Man. By A. Hoyle Lester. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Rather a startling title for the nerves of orthodox people, and the author assumes a *role*, to question the Bible account, that will be difficult to defend in this progressive age. We think the assumption that human beings existed before Adam, and that Eve was simply the first white woman, is a bold position. The author attemtps to prove that not a serpent, neither a devil, but a man tempted Eve, and that the man was either a negro, a Malay, an Indian or a Chinese. The forbidden fruit offered and partaken of was the gratification of sexual passion. This will serve to give an idea of the line of thought of this singular book. As usual, scriptural quotations are given to support the peculiar theories of the writer. While we accord to the author sincerity of motive and ingenuity in his novel positions, we think he utterly fails to overturn the scriptural accounts of the facts recorded.

MY STORY. By Katharine Macquoid, author of "Patty." Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

We have just received this delightfully told story. It is an English republication, and is pronounced by the best journals in England as an exquisite novel, full of merit, and written in simple and chaste language and its character portrayed in a graphic style. The author of "Patty" has a practiced hand, and "My Story" will not dimish the fame gained by "Patty."

The "Young Idea" in Russia.

The Russian Government is examining the subject of common school education throughout the empire. From late reports the general standard of education among the peasants and poorer classes is found to be falling and the attendance at schools diminishing. The schools themselves are dying out in the rural districts and the children are receiving education of the hands in labor, instead of the head in school. One great cause of ill-success of the present village schools is the enormous number of saints' days and other holidays in the Greek Church calendar—stated in one report by a provincial Governor to reach two hundred in the year. The zeal of the Church is thus eating up a good deal more than half the time, and rooting out all educational efforts. The Government finds itself obliged to step forward in the interests of enlightenment and progress. Russia cannot afford to retrograde for the sake of all the saints in the calendar, and the authorities are engaged in blotting them out so far as the school books and school children are concerned. The privy council at St. Petersburg is elaborating a project for compulsory education for all children between seven and eleven years of age, who live within two miles of a school. By this regulation Christmas day, Twelfth day, Lady day, Good Friday and the week following Easter are to be the only recognized holidays during the school months, which must be seven months of the year in rural districts, and ten in cities and towns. Fines are to be inflicted upon parents and guardians for absence, not in any case to exceed two days' wages of a workingman. Before this regulation can go into effective operation the Government will have to provide a school house for every circuit of two miles in the vast Russian territory, and a school teacher for every school house. That would have been the right end of the educational question to begin at.

LAST week there was presented to the Sheffield Scientific school, connected with the Yale college, by Mr. Wm. Wallace, of Ansonia, who for many years has made a special study of electricity and magnetism, a monster magnet, together with the accessories necessary for the study and illustration of magnetic phenomena. There is but one magnet in the country greater than this. It was made by Mr. Wallace a few years ago and is now at the Stevens' Institute of Technology. The Yale magnet weighs 1,000 pounds, and is capable of lifting twenty times that weight, or about ten tons when in full action. It will prove an acquisition to the department of physics, and in view of the lectures on the subject of magnetism soon to be given at the college, will afford means of valuable instruction to the students and to the public.

IN 1840, little more than a generation ago, the members of the Baptist Church in this country were as one to every thirty of the whole population; they are now not less than as one to every twenty-three. Their growth has been, therefore, more rapid than the population of the most rapidly peopling country in the world.

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W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.
BUSINESS CHANGE.
We have this day disposed of our Produce Commission Business, at Liberty street, to Messrs. J. WILBERT and W. K. WALLACE, who will continue the business hereafter under the firm name of WILBERT & WALLACE. Messrs. WILBERT & WALLACE are hereby authorized to settle all accounts due to and owing by the late firm, also all personal accounts.
W. H. GRAFF & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers.
Thanking them for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past eight years, we heartily recommend our successors to your favorable notice.
W. H. GRAFF & CO.

MESSRS. W. H. GRAFF AND A. R. CARPENTER, having bought the large Produce Shipping Business of Messrs. TROTT & HYDE, at the late GEO. R. PUTNEY, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will remove there at once.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Firm of REED & HARRISON, Proprietors of the Star Fire Brick Works, was dissolved by mutual consent February 1st, 1875. W. A. REED retiring. The business will be settled by S. P. HARRISON.
W. A. REED,
S. P. HARRISON.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have, this day, February 1st, 1875, entered into a Copartnership, under the name and style of
HARBISON & WALKER
For the Manufacture and Sale of
FIRE BRICK.
They will have the charge of the property known as the STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS, and continue the business of the same, at the corner of Twenty-second and Railroad streets.
HAY WALKER,
S. P. HARRISON.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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Send for a Circular.

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Saturday, February 6.
BEST BARGAINS IN
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SUITABLE FOR
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In these goods we can offer very Attractive Bargains at 25c to 75c per yard.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
Special Bargains in very Fine Black Cashmeres, at 87½c, 90c and $1 00; fully equal to goods usually sold at from $1 00 to $1 25.
Finest Black Cashmeres, very low prices.
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Fine Dress Goods, of every description.
At 37½c and 50c, Extra Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, worth 50c to 62½c.
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LEGAL.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:
In the Court of Common Pleas Number Two, in and for the County of Allegheny.
And now, January 4, 1875, it is ordered:
TERMS AND RETURN DAYS OF THE COURT.
FIRST—There shall be four regular terms of this Court held in each year, to be designated and known respectively as the January, April, July and October Terms.
Said Terms shall begin as follows, to-wit: On the fourth Monday of January, 1875, and thereafter on the first Monday in April, July, October and January in each year, and to continue, if necessary, until the commencement of the next succeeding term.
SECOND—The first Mondays of each intervening month, as well as the first day of each term, shall be return days for all writs issuing out of this Court (

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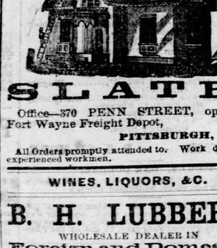

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2708

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1875.

The local loan market is easy and borrowers are accommodated at from 7 to 10 per cent. at bank, and at from 10 to 12 in the outside market. The balance of trade seems to be more decidedly in favor of Pittsburgh than for some time past, and in consequence the exchange market is well supplied, although there is no superabundance of funds in the East.

—The gold market continues strong, and closes to-day at 114½. The immediate cause of the advance is the continued loss of specie by the Bank of England. The premium offered by the German Government, with the design to draw the bulk of the gold of the world to its vaults, makes it profitable to ship gold to Europe, and the consequence is that the recent shipments have been very great. Then the commercial supply is low, and it is known that the Treasury Department will not sell any of its stock of coin for the present.

—A correspondent, referring to our remarks of this morning, asks on what plan the sinking fund of the Government is based.

By the act of February 25, 1862, it was provided that the duties on imported goods should be set apart as a special fund to be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds of the United States, and to the purchase or payment of one per centum per annum of the *entire debt* of the Government. This latter amount is defined as a *sinking fund*, and the act further provides that "*the interest* of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct." The *residue* is to be paid into the Treasury. The evident intention was that this residue of the fund, after the payment of the interest on the debt and one per cent. per annum of the debt itself, should be invested in interest bearing bonds of the Government and held until the entire debt is paid.

In 1877 the public debt was $2,773,226,173, and by the last statement it was $2,148,606,-172, so that a much larger share of the debt has been paid than a strict compliance with the Sinking Fund law requires.

—We recently gave the figures on which the Government bases its opinion that silver can be maintained in circulation with gold at a premium. The logic of the figures sustains the theory, yet the logic of the facts are that silver disappeared from circulation in the early years of the war long before gold advanced to the present premium.

—Doctor Lindermann, the Director of the Mints, is quite sanguine of the practicability of the plan for the substitution of silver for fractional currency, even if gold should advance to 115. He argues that the position of the silver market is such that there is no doubt an adequate supply will be available. The opinion that the demand for silver has recently demonetized silver coins, estimated at $700,000,000 of United States money, remains undisposed of, and will soon reach the market. The demand for silver in Europe and India is limited, and the recent explorations on the Comstock lode in Nevada as well as the increase in the production of silver bullion in the United States for the next few years very largely above the last five years. At the same time no diminution in the annual product of Mexico is expected. Taking these principles and the estimated production of Mexico and the United States as augmenting the supply largely in excess of any probable demand for coins or manufacturing purposes, Doctor Lindermann is of opinion that no legislation is immediately required for coinage in the United States can be obtained without increasing or even doubling the quantity of existing silver coin. The price in London is 57¾ pence per ounce, but this standard is 925-1000 fine, or 1 lb troy United States money, against 61 pence in 1853, a depreciation of over six per cent. The price in New York is about 1.02½ per ounce, United States standard, 900-1000 fine, and on the Pacific coast, about 1.02 per ounce, United States standard. Taking the New York price for silver bullion or export value of the dollar, in subsidiary coin, at 98 cents, the price of the greenback dollar, with gold at 112, is 89 2-10 cents, or 12-10 cents less than the dollar in subsidiary silver coin.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, February 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been very uninteresting to-day, and the fluctuations have been smaller than for some time past. The question of regulating our commissions has also been discussed, and the members of the brokers are complaining that the present law will necessarily curtail business into very narrow limits. It is thought that Messrs. Vanderbilt, Gould, Travers, Shelton and other leading spirits in the Stock Exchange will meet during the market to-day, in order to show the effect of their inaction upon the business of the Exchange. I send you this hasty note to express the opinion that if these gentlemen would only withdraw permanently from speculations in our stocks, it would produce a much better state of affairs than has existed in our market for many years, and I think it would tend to increase the legitimate business of all the strictly commission houses, because judgement would then be the controlling feature in our operations in our market. Western Union is the favorite stock to-day, on account of the sale of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 8, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
6's, 1881, coup	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1865	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1867	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119	119	119	119	119
Registered 6's	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Coupon 6's	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
10-40's	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Currency 6's	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
New 5-20's, reg	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
New 5-20's, coup	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Pacific Mail	74	74	74	74	74	74
Pacific Mail	34	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Adams Express	95					
Wells, Fargo Express	49					
American Express	49					
New York Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Erie	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Michigan Central	75	75	75	75	75	75
Michigan Southern	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	112	112
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	92	92	92	92	92	92
Cleveland & Toledo	101	101	101	101	101	101
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul, common	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
St. Paul, preferred	76	76	76	76	76	76
Wabash, common	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Wabash, preferred	31	31	31	31	31	31
Ohio & Mississippi	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Terre Haute	8	8	8	8	8	8
Terre Haute, preferred	26					
Chicago & Alton	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chicago & Alton, preferred	135	135	135	135	135	135
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
New York Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Express	67					
Chicago & Alton	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chicago & Alton, preferred	135	135	135	135	135	135
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Mississippi	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	112	112
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92	92	92	92	92
Cleveland & Toledo	101	101	101	101	101	101
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Northwestern	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
N. J. Central	108	108	108	108	108	108
St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55½	55½
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	19½	20
Reading	56½	56¾
Oil Creek	13½	13¾
Lehigh Valley	62½	63
Allegheny Valley	99½	99¾
Central Transportation	43½	44
Empire Transportation	54	55
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b.	77½	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, February 8, 1875.

There was only moderate trade movement in the most active departments of business to-day, and the aggregate of transactions was quite small. The cold weather operated to check business slightly, but the general condition of matters was already so quiet that the extraneous influences of the day, did not make much material difference.

Values show no especial features of interest, as no important changes in quotations have occurred since our last review in grain, flour, feed, groceries, produce or provisions.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,700	Cheese, lbs	42
Corn, sks	5,000	Wheat, sks	76
Barley, sks	21	Rye, sks	150
Oats, sacks	1,700	Bacon, lcs	198
Hay, bales	747		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market to-day was rather quiet. There was a fair attendance at the Corn Exchange meeting, at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, but transactions were limited. Wheat was quiet with light offerings, and not a very strong inquiry. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 15@1 18; Ohio and Illinois red do $1 10@1 16. Corn was rather dull, at about former prices. We quote shelled at 74@75c per bushel for high-mixed. Oats are getting in good demand, and also offered but not very readily taken; we quote at 74@75c for prime yellow; 72@73c for mixed. Rye is getting in good demand, with the asking price at 65½ @ bushel; but the bulk of transactions are at 63c. We quote 64@65c for prime white; 62@63c for mixed. Rye is firm and tending upward; we quote at $1 05 @1 10 @ bushel. Barley is nominal. The receipts of grain at the elevator for the past three days have been very light.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, with only a limited jobbing movement. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 @6 50 @ bbl; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 25@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; fine white flour $5 75, according to flour, in 5 pockages; $6 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal, old 60 @3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on truck, at $21 @22 50 @ ton; $20 @ 00 @00 @ ton; choice timothy $18 @20 @17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 @22 00 for No. 1; $17 @19 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 @00 @16 00 @ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran, $16 @17 00; chop, $18 @19 00; mixed feed, $20 @22 00; middlings $1 45 @1 55 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 @ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

GROCERIES.

—There is still a slow trade among our wholesale and jobbing grocery houses. Many of the dealers could extend their trade considerably, by running a more extensive system of credits; but as they exclude all slow or doubtful buyers from their books, the limits of their trade are somewhat circumscribed at present.

Green Coffees.	@ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21½	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	20 c	Standard extra C	10c
Good Rio	19 c	Standard hards	11½c
Java	33 c	Franklin extra C	9½c
		American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@9½c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	28½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11½c

Teas.		*Molasses.*	
Young Hyson	50@85	Good	60c
Gunpowder	50@75	Syrups.	
Imperial	45@60	Fair to white drips	45c
Japan	55@65	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	55@60	Lower grades	45@50c
Finey	1 00	Spices.	
Souchong	25@50	Cloves	25@30c
Rices.		Alspice	17½@18c
Carolina	8@9c	Cassia	40 @45 c
Rangoon	6½@7c	Nutmegs	80 @1 00
Spices.		Pepper	25 @27 c
Cloves	55 c	*Candies.*	
Alspice	17½@18c	Common	9 c
Cassia	40 @45 c	Silver gloss	12½c
Nutmegs	@1 25	Corn	10½c
Pepper	25 @27 c	*Soaps.*	
Molasses.		Brown	6 @7c
Strictly ch'e N. O.	75c	Star, full weight	8c
Prime	70c	Stearine	15c

GROCERIES—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 2 lb cans, per doz, $3 00; peaches, 3 lb cans, per doz, $4 00; lima beans, 2 lb cans, $2 25; string beans, 2 lb cans, $1 75; chickens, 2 lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2 lb cans, $1 75 @2 00; string beans, 2 lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; asparagus, 2½ lb cans, $4 75; pineapples, 2 lb cans, $2 40; pears, 2 lb cans, $2 25; mixed pickles, per doz, $1 25; quart pickles, per doz, $2 25; ½ gallon pickles, per doz, $4 00.

CANNED OIL—The market is strong and advancing. We quote 135@140c from store; sales of round lots on the cars are made at a reduction on these rates.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Extra choice apples are quoted at 2 75@3 00 @ bbl; $2 25@2 50 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—In fair supply and generally wanted. We quote at 10@12c @ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 4½@5c for common.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply fair. We quote prime to choice navy at $2 @2 10 per bushel; medium at $1 75@1 90; fair to good $1 50@1 70.

BUTTER—With a good supply the market is easy, and prices were quotable at 28@30c for choice; 25@27c for good; 20@22c for prime to common grades. In this market for the poor to table figures in this market for the poor to common grades.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c @ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c @ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $6 @6 25 @ bbl; $3 @3 25 @ half bbl. Retailing buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6-lb packages, at $1 20 @ dozen packages.

CHEESE—We quote at 16¾@17c for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17¼@18c; Sweitzer 16@16½.

EGGS—There is a good demand for strictly fresh eggs, and the arrivals by express are sold readily up to 26c @ dozen; limed eggs sold yesterday at 22c. We quote strictly fresh 24@25c; limed 20@22c.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@5 00 @ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, @ lb, 55@56c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way. No. 2, @ lb, 35@40c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c @ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Trade is rather dull, and is principally in a jobbing way from store. We quote at 80@90c @ bushel for prime peachblows from store; medium grades 70@75c @ bushel.

PEARINGS AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c @ lb, and note sales of a round lot of a fair grade at 7c, and 50 bbls prime do at 7½c; dried blackberries 10@11c @ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 15@16c @ lb for choice halves. Honey is active and firm at 25c @ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 22c @ lb. Maple sugar is quoted at 9@10c @ lb. Sorghum molasses is quoted at 50@60c @ gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Market quiet; standard white 14½@14¾c; crude 7½c; cases 18@ no sales.

PETROLEUM, February 8.—Market firm, excited and advancing rapidly at 21 90@2 00.

OIL CITY, February 8.—Market firm at 21 90@2 00; February 21 90@2 00; March 21 90@2 00 and higher at $1 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 8.—Market quiet and higher at 21 85@1 90.

PARKERS, February 8.—Market advancing; United, 21 77½; shipments 1,000 bbls.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 2, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B. J. Braun	Witkoff, M. & Co., Phila.	250
Vesta O'Neil	Witkoff, M. & Co., Phila.	350
Total		600

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph.]

February 8.—Manufactured copper steadily; ingot tin firmer at 24@25c; pig iron quiet and unchanged. Russia sheet 14½c; gold, Nails dull; cut $3 25@3 50; cinch $3 25@3 75. Horseshoe quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

[By Mathew Addy & Co.]

February 8.—The Iron market has been fairly active during the past week, and the tendency to greater firmness in prices is even more manifest than at the time of our last report. The demand is confined almost entirely to foundry and mill irons, there being very little inquiry for car wheels.

Gloucester Fish Market.—For the Week Ending February 4th.

Codfish.—Market fairly active and stock fast being reduced. Sales of Georges at $5 75 @5 87½. Hank.

Mackerel.—Market continues quiet. Last sales of bay l'sat $6 00; No. 2's, $7 50; 3's, $7 00. Shore are held at $8 @8 50 per bbl.

Fresh Halibut.—In light receipt. About 70,000 pounds have arrived the past week. Sales from 12½ to 18 00

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.95	8	78	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29.91	14	62	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	30.P.	11	88	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt su'w

Mean barometer...30.05 Highest thermon....13
Mean thermon.... .9 Lowest thermon.... 6

Thirty-seventh Ward Meeting.

The Republicans of the Thirty-seventh ward will meet, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Councils, School Directors, and ward officers.

The Funeral of Ex-Mayor Blackmore.

The Council Committee appointed to drape City Hall and make arrangements for the funeral of ex-Mayor Blackmore met last evening, and the work of putting up the crape was at once ordered, and commenced by Messrs Fairman & Sampson, undertakers. The funeral will take place at two P. M. to-morrow, from his late residence. Councils will meet to-morrow at one P. M., and after the adoption of suitable resolutions will proceed to the late residence of deceased.

The committee request the heads of all departments of the city government, the firemen and ex-policemen to attend. Yesterday many persons visited the ex-Mayor's residence to take a last look at the remains.

A Water Works Suit.

A Mr. Duff, brother of the ex-Secretary of the Water Committee, has instituted a civil suit, in Greensburg, against Joseph L. Lowry, mechanical engineer of the water works, to recover the sum of $50, alleged to be due to him as time-keeper. Lowry states that when Duff was employed, the wages paid were three dollars per day, the same as his predecessor was getting. By some means or other, the per diem was increased fifty cents, and Duff had drawn about fifty dollars too much before the matter was discovered. This amount was deducted off his last month's pay, and he was discharged. Suit is now brought to recover this amount. Mr. Lowry went down to Greensburg yesterday to attend to the suit.

The Quo Warranto on the Mayor.

Mr. Guthrie appeared before Judge Stowe, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the time fixed for proceeding with the *quo warranto* against Mayor McCarthy, and the case was called up.

Judge Stowe remarked that he supposed the death of Mayor Blackmore would end the case.

Mr. Guthrie said he thought not, at least he would like to have the court pass judgment in regard to the matter of costs.

Judge Stowe did not take the same view of the case as Mr. Guthrie, but finally consented to have the case continued, though no time for arguing the case was fixed. Mr. Guthrie explained that his object was to prevent the other side from moving for a judgment of non-suit.

Chautauqua Lake.

Although it is rather cool to talk of "summering," the good people of Jamestown and Mayville are even now anticipating big things for Chautauqua during the coming season. A correspondent writes:

"Preparations for the coming pleasure season along Chautauqua Lake are in active progress. New hotels are putting on an imposing appearance, and on a most liberal scale, to accommodate Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and especially Buffalo. As yet Saratoga, Niagara Falls, Newport and Long Brauch do not spend the summer vacation along the shores of our picturesque lake; but we expect that the next President will remove headquarters from the Branch to Chautauqua Lake, and bring his court and courtiers."

South Side Nominees.

The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth ward have placed in nomination the following ticket: Select Council—W. H. Price. Common Council—R. H. Conway. School Directors—D. C. Ripley, H. J. Hartzell, W. T. English, Henry Doyle. Alderman—Ernest G. Krehan. Constable—W. G. Fees. Assessor—August Krein.

The following suggestion have been made in the Twenty-sixth ward, to be voted for at the Republican primary election Saturday evening. Alderman—Philip Hoerr; Councils—H. D. Goehring, John Hughes, Leonard Hahn, Adam Diehl; School Directors—C. J. Schultz, Geo. Schoepe, August Hiller, Augustus Boyce, Harry Goehring, W. H. Radcliffe. Revisor—J. N. Jarrett, B. C. Adams. Assessor—J. N. Jarrett, B. C. Adams, Jas. Anderson. Constable—Wm. F. Willock.

Death of a Prominent Iron Manufacturer.

Mr. George W. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Laughlins, American Iron Works, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence on the South Side. Mr. Jones was comparatively a young man, being in his fortieth year, was of fine physique, and usually enjoyed good health. He was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia, but none of his friends entertained fears as to his suffering a fatal attack. About six weeks since he was confined to his house, and suffered great pain until about a week ago when the symptoms became quite encouraging. On Saturday and Sunday he was comfortable and cheerful. Sunday night a sudden change ensued, and he gradually sunk until death.

Mr. Jones had been manager of the works for almost twenty years, and had seen it develop from an ordinary mill, with three hundred hands, until it became one of the largest in the country, employing over three thousand workmen. He managed with great skill and ability, was very popular with the men in his employ, and always retained their confidence and respect. He had excellent judgment, was considerate of the rights and necessities of those in his employ, and was seldom known to clash, even with individuals. His executive abilities were remarkable, and the order and system which prevailed throughout the large establishment were such as to secure for him the highest commendation. There was no better organized mill, and no better mill manager, in the country. He leaves a wife and two children and numerous relatives to mourn his decease.

Mineral Wealth of Colorado.

Mr. James Connor, one of the Argonauts of '49, a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, spent last summer in Colorado, during which time, true to the instincts of an old miner, and only as an experienced gold hunter could do, picked up, mostly with his own hands, a very large collection of specimens of the minerals of that rich country, which he has on private exhibision in the American bank building, Liberty street.

Any one who sees these rare specimens, most of which were found on the surface in Colorado, cannot but be convinced of the great mineral wealth of the Rocky mountain country. We feel satisfied, that with a proper effort on the part of the Government in the development of the unexplored mineral regions of the Black Hills, among the mountains of Montana, and other regions, that although a large immediate outlay would be necessary, a few years would not only repay expenses, but also the whole of our National debt, and soon make us, as England now is, the banking house of the world. Instead of waiting for the good time which *will never come*, when the "balance of trade" will be so largely in our favor, that it will enable us not only to keep our own gold, but bring in a constant stream from foreign countries, we would become the largest producers of gold of any nation on the globe, and hence in time the most wealthy and prosperous.

Mr. Connor's specimens consist of a well filled case of cases about fifty feet in length, representing almost every valuable mineral, and many precious stones. Among the latter are Colorado diamonds, amethysts, moss agates, water agates, topaz, opal, cornelian, crystals, &c., &c.; of the former, almost every variety of gold and silver bearing quartz, copper, lead, iron pyrites, mica, marble, petrified and agatized wood, &c., &c. Among them are many rare specimens, such as very beautiful pieces of white crystals, set with natural specimens of gold, silver, lead, and iron pyrites, on the same piece; iron pyrites on wood; a fine specimen of a petrified blackberry root, &c.

Mr. Connor has also on exhibition a large ornithological collection, representing most of the birds of Colorado, which he collected himself. They are beautifully stuffed and posed, and make as fine a private collection as we have ever had the pleasure of seeing. CAROLUS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Death of Mayor Blackmore Announced.

In Joint Session, Appropriate Action Taken—Policemen's Reduction of Salary Passed in C. C.—The Point Bridge.

A regular session of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

Dr. A. H. Gross, President, occupied the chair in this branch.

DEATH OF MAYOR BLACKMORE ANNOUNCED.

Mr. John Shipton, of the Third ward, arose and announced the death of Hon. James Blackmore, and stated that as the deceased had been twice elected chief executive of the city, and had almost died in the harness he thought that some fitting action should be taken, and suggested that before proceeding to business that a joint session of Councils should be held to take such action as might be deemed proper to show the respect and esteem in which the deceased was held.

A motion to request the Common Council to meet in joint session was then put and adopted, and the Clerk was directed to notify Common Council of the same.

JOINT SESSION.

Common Council appeared in Select branch and were invited to seats.

Mr. Fetterman moved the appointment of a committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council, to draft appropriate resolutions on the death of Hon. James Blackmore, late Mayor, and to make arrangements for the funeral.

The motion unanimously carried, and Messrs. Fetterman and MacConnell on the part of Select, and Messrs. Fulton, Thompson and Auil of Common branch, were appointed the committee.

On motion, joint session adjourned, to reassemble at half past three o'clock; and the two branches resumed business.

At half past three o'clock Common Council returned to Select chamber, and the joint session was resumed.

Mr. Fetterman, from the committee, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted on motion of Mr. Aiken:

Resolved, That Councils meet in joint session in the chamber of Select Council on Wednesday, February 10, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Hon. James Blackmore, and the adoption of proper resolutions expressing the sense of these Councils upon the demise of our late Mayor.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to attend to the draping of Municipal Hall with suitable mourning.

Messrs. G. L. Braun, A. H. Ahlborn, H. M. Bannels and John Froelich on the part of Select, and Messrs. Torrens, Conway, Knowland and Rowswell on the part of Common Council, were appointed the committee.

It was announced that the committee would meet immediately after the adjournment of Councils.

The joint session then, on motion, adjourned.

PETITIONS, &c.

Select Council resumed business as follows:

A number of petitions for reduction of business tax were presented.

Mr. Meyer—An ordinance fixing the grade character of the northern approach to the bridge over Thirty-third street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Breed—Petition for water mains on Long street. Referred.

Mr. Taylor—Petition for permission to erect a frame addition on Forty-fifth street. Referred.

Mr. Littell—An ordinance for a "view" on Lang avenue. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Holliday—A resolution for the replacing of a bridge over Saw Mill run, in the Thirty-fifth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Ballantine—A resolution requesting the Finance Committee, to provide a plan whereby instalments due on bonds issued by the borough of Temperanceville, can be paid. Referred.

Reports from committees were now called.

Mr. Shipton, from the Finance Committee, reported that they expected to have the appropriation ordinance ready by Friday next, and would request a special meeting on that day.

The chair gave notice of a meeting on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Aiken, a resolution requesting the Water Committee not to lay any pipes on the bridge now built or to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Referred.

ROAD ORDINANCES.

Mr. Breed, from the Road Committee, an ordinance opening Wyandotte lane from Fifth avenue to Cub-ba-you-Quit alley.

Mr. Shipton, laughingly, suggested that the name of the alley be changed to Mowry street.

The ordinance was passed finally.

Also, an ordinance opening Davillers stree from Jumonville street to Reed street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance opening Jumonville street from Fifth avenue to Devilliers street. Referred back.

Also, an ordinance providing for the assessment of damages for the grading of Hazlewood avenue. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance providing for the assessment of damages and benefits for the grading of Forbes street from Boyd to Brady streets. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance providing for the opening of Park street, from Spring street to Lemington alley. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits for the grading of Sylvan avenue. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the assessment of damages and benefits by reason of the grading of Shady lane. Passed finally.

Mr. Harrison, a resolution changing location of bridge on Thirty-third street. Referred to Survey Committee.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

Mr. Halliday, from the Bridge Committee, presented an ordinance authorizing the Point Bridge Company to erect an iron bridge over the Monongahela river from the Point to the south side of Lorenz's glass works.

Mr. Liddell offered an amendment requiring that the work of building of the bridge shall be commenced on or before January 1st, 1876, and completed by January 1st, 1878.

Mr. Shipton asked for information regarding the protection of the river interest.

During a discussion that occurred, it was announced that C. C. was ready to meet in joint session.

After the joint session the discussion was continued, Messrs. Halliday, Littell and Hunter advocating the ordinance, and Messrs. Liddell and Rafferty insisting on restrictions.

The amendment of Mr. Liddell was voted down, and also one by Mr. Rafferty, fixing the spans at 300 feet.

The ordinance was then passed finally.

Mr. Haines called up the ordinance locating Robinson street. The bill failed for want of a sufficient majority.

Mr. Mitchell called up the ordinance amending the city code, relative to the manner of placing water stop cocks over the street mains, and considerable discussion took place.

An amendment by Mr. Ahlborn was voted down, and the ordinance was passed finally.

The chair appointed Messrs. B. Darlington and J. W. Ballantine as a committee from S. C., to audit the accounts of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

Mr. Murray presented the resignation of Mr. Hartley Edwards, master from the Twenty-second ward, which, on motion, was accepted.

A resolution was then adopted providing for an election to fill the vacancy.

The ordinance relative to the city printing and publishing of the *Municipal Record*, was taken up and passed finally.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 2:30 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

For opening Fulton avenue between Penn and Fifth avenues, of Florence Groesch and George A. Cumbach for permission to erect frame buildings; for opening Meyer avenue, Thirty-second ward; remonstrance against a sewer on Washington street. All of which were referred to committees.

Mr. Seibert—Resolution directing the City Engineer to fix a grade on Fifty-first street, between Butler street and Stanton avenue. Passed.

Mr. Fulton—Bill of W. S. Jackson for $578, for repairing a carriage damaged by overturning on Dinwiddie street, in 1871. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Fulton, from the Street Committee, presented an ordinance for a sewer on Second avenue, from the property of Benj. Singerly to the Ross street sewer.

Mr. Thompson—A remonstrance against the same.

Ordinance and remonstrances were referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Seibert—Resolution for water mains in the Eighteenth ward. Referred.

Common Council then went into Select Council Chamber, when a joint session was held to take action on the death of ex-Mayor Blackmore.

When Common Council again convened, Select Council business was taken up, all of which was concurred in.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Mr. Auil, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance locating Motley street, Twenty-third ward. Passed.

Mr. Bindley, chairman of a special committee in relation to changing the place of holding elections in the First precinct of the Fourteenth ward, reported an ordinance changing the election place to the office of the Superintendent of Fifth avenue market, on Miltenberger street. Passed.

Mr. Thompson, from the Police Committee, presented an ordinance creating the office of City Police Physician, and fixing his salary at $300 per annum. Passed.

Mr. Fulton, Street Committee—ordinance for grading and paving of Church alley, from Banks street to Thirty-sixth street.

THE POLICE ORDINANCE.

Mr. Thompson, Police Committee—Ordinance fixing the pay of the police as follows: Chief $1,500 per annum, Captain $2.50 per day; policemen $2.25 per day. Committee report adversely.

Mr. Glass was in favor of a reduction of the pay. The men on the police force could not go into the mills and make more than $2 per day. Laboring men could not get more than $1 75 per day.

Mr. Fox thought that there should be a reduction of the pay, but no reduction of the force.

Mr. Glass moved to amend, so as to make the pay of captains $2 50, lieutenants $2 25, and policemen $2 per day. Lost.

The ayes and nays were then called on the final passage of the ordinance, resulting in—ayes, 2½ nays, 1. So the ordinance passed.

Mr. Thompson presented the ordinance fixing the number of the police force at 211 men. Postponed until the Select Council takes action on the pay ordinance.

The chair stated that if the ordinance reducing the pay of the police passed Select Council, a reduction of the force would be unnecessary.

Mr. Fulton, report of viewers on the Wilson and Elm street sewers. Approved.

The chair said there was a rumor abroad to the effect that certain members of Councils had removed from the wards in which they had been elected. Such members, if any there were, could not legally hold their seats.

DELINQUENT COMMITTEEMEN.

Mr. Auil presented the following:

WHEREAS, It is with regret I am compelled to call the attention of Councils to the neglect of members of the Survey Committee to attend to the duties of their appointment. During the latter part of last year it was almost impossible to obtain a quorum at any meeting, and I am sorry to say that the new committee, instead of improving, is following in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors, therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter members be requested to attend to their duties or resign.

Passed.

The Chair appointed Mr. W. J. Flinn to fill the vacancy in the Water Committee.

Mr. Seibert presented an ordinance fixing the pay of the detectives at $2.25 per day. Referred to Police Committee.

Adjourned.

CITY ENGINEERING.

Interesting Statistics for 1874.

The annual report of City Engineer Dempster, for 1874, will soon be ready for presentation to Councils, which no doubt will order it printed in pamphlet form. The following interesting extracts are taken from it:

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

On the 1st of January, 1874, there were twenty unfinished streets, in various stages of progress, having a length of 8.54 miles. During the year forty-three additional contracts for street improvements were awarded, the length of the same being 5.66 miles, making a total of sixty-three street improvements, having a length of fourteen and two-tenth miles. Of these fifty-three were completed during the year, and at February 1st, ten, having a length of three and two-tenths miles remain unfinished. The total cost of the street improvements during the year was $310,047 25. Of the streets completed 5.80 miles were paved and 5.21 are unpaved.

During the year forty-six assessment plans, amounting to $369,367 17, and schedules of individual amounts were made. Two board walks, 0.55 miles have been constructed, and two bridges, 662 feet in length, have been built, at a cost of about $63,000.

Four thousand nine hundred and eight deeds have been registered, and thirty-seven bonds of indemnity for damages by opening and grading have been filed.

Twenty-eight miles, having a total length of thirty-eight miles, have been constructed at a cost of $169,811 25.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Fifty-two streets have been located, having a length of 28.24 miles.

Thirty-seven streets, having a length of 9.28 miles, have been revised.

Eighty-nine streets, with a length of 32 miles have been surveyed.

Eighty-one streets, 33.29 miles in length, have been leveled.

Fourteen opening plans for streets, aggregating over three and a half miles in length have been made.

BOARD OF VIEWERS.

57 Streets opened	19.90 miles
39 Sewer assessments	4.18 miles
4 Assessment damages for grade	5.23 miles
2 Assessment damages for bridges	

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

Paved streets in city	121.51 miles
Improved roads	77.49 miles
Located	120.03 miles
Total length of streets and roads	319.03 miles

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

The Water Committee Open Bids for the Water Works Boilers—The Market Committee Elect a Constable and a Sweeper.

The Water Committee transacted the following business:

A large number of petitions for exonerations were presented and laid over. Bills aggregating about $1,000 were recommended to be paid.

The committee then proceeded to open proposals for three boilers for the Water Works, as follows:

D. W. C. Carrol & Co—Boilers of C. H. iron No. 1, $2,220; steel, $2,800; S. S. iron $2,740; U. S. iron $2,610.

N. Snyder & Co.—C. H. No. 1, $2,647; U. S., $3,350; S. S., $2,850.

Watson & Monroe—Eastern iron, $2,155; C. H. No. 1, $2 375; S. S., $2,826; U. S., $2,880; steel, $2,825, including fire front, etc., which were not embraced in the other bids.

Anderson, Maxwell & Porter—C. H. No. 1, $2,512; S. S., $3,081; U. S., $3,181; steel, $3,315.

Thos. Carlin proposes to furnish fire fronts, etc., at same rate as his contract of last year.

Jared M. Brush & Co.—C. H. No. 1, $2,816; S. S., $3,328; U. S., $3,456; steel, $3,520.

James McNeill & Bro.—C. H. No. 1, $2,698; S. S., $3,253; U. S., $3,338; steel, $3,350.

Brenneman & Ward—U. S., $3,437; S. S. $3,827; C. H. No. 1, $2,720; steel, $3,058.

A. Stoer & Son—C. H. No. 1, $2,790 39; U. S., $3,494; S. S., $3,494; steel, $3,703.

James Rees—U. S., $3,399; S. S., $3,298 78; C. H. No. 1, $2,690 88; steel, $3,421 18.

Accompanying the proposals for the three boilers were various bids for brickwork, fire fronts and other work and materials necessary to the placing of the boilers in position. There was but one bid, we believe, which embraced all the work. The Chairman and Superintendent of the Water Works were appointed to take charge of the proposals and ascertain which was the lowest, and report at a special meeting next week.

Adjourned.

The Market Committee held its regular meeting last evening. The clerk was instructed to prepare an ordinance changing the market day from Friday to Thursday, to take effect May 1st.

Wm. Smith was elected Market Constable, and John Hanrohan Market Sweeper.

Adjourned.

THE RIVER INTEREST.

Our Chamber of Commerce on the Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, at their session of yesterday:

WHEREAS, The commission of civil engineers appointed by Congress have, in their very able report on the best mode of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, recommended the adoption of the "jetty system" in preference to that of a canal; and

WHEREAS, The said board or commission have strenuously recommended that the whole sum necessary to accomplish the work be at once appropriated or made in some way available; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Pittsburg, in view of the deep interest which our mining, manufacturing and other branches of business have in the permanent improvement of the Mississippi river, respectfully and most earnestly recommend to Congress to pay the whole appropriation necessary therefor, as it would be useless to make but a partial appropriation; for when the work is once commenced it should be prosecuted with all possible speed and energy to a successful completion, which can only be done by continued and uninterrupted labor thereat.

Dispute About a Mortgage.

A bill in equity was filed, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, by Joseph S. Finch and J. W. Painter, partners as Joseph S. Finch & Co., against M. Delafield, Mary C. Delafield, Edward M. Yard and Josephine O. Yard. The bill sets forth that the plaintiffs, in August, 1868, executed a mortgage in the sam of $20,000 in favor of Wm. J. Anderson, upon a lot of ground in South Pittsburgh, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of four bonds of even date with the mortgage, each in the sum of $5,000. Mr. Anderson assigned the mortgage to H. B. Wilkins. The bonds had become entirely due, and the complainants have no defense to the payment of the same to the person or persons legally entitled to receive payment. Three of the bonds were transferred to Mary C. Delafield, and she and her husband threaten to institute legal proceedings to recover the amount due on the bonds. The trustee, it is represented, made another assignment of the mortgage, and three bonds to Edward M. Yard and daughter, who threaten to proceed and recover the amount due by legal process.

The complainant asks that the defendants may be decreed to interplead together, that it may be ascertained to which parties the three bonds belong. A restraining order in the meanwhile is asked.

A Heavy Weight.

The wife of a car conductor on the Central Passenger Railway, Wylie and Centre avenue, recently came into possession of a bouncing baby, weighing between fifteen and sixteen pounds! Ladies who know something about light and heavy weights, as applied to the nursery, will be disposed to doubt this story, but it is vouched for by the attending physician. The big little dear would have been about the average at half the weight.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA FAMINE.

Public Meeting to Aid the Sufferers—Executive Committee Appointed—Action of Said Committee—Newspapers Requested to Receive Donations.

The public meeting called by Mayors McCarthy and Phillips, to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas and Nebraska, was held yesterday morning at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. George A. Berry presided. He stated the object of the meeting, and announced that the Chair was ready to hear from any one who had anything to suggest in regard to the matter.

Mr. Wm. McCreery stated that General Brisbin's leave of absence was limited, and that he was consequently unable to remain for this meeting. He had stated, however, that the supplies in Kansas and Nebraska would not be sufficient to last more than fifteen days, and that the inhabitants of the devastated districts, as well as the stock, were threatened with starvation.

Mr. John F. Dravo moved that an executive committee of twelve persons be appointed, with power to take full charge of the matter.

The motion was carried, and the chair appointed the committee, as follows: Gen. J. K. Moorhead, chairman; F. R. Brunot, Geo. R. White, Joseph Dilworth, H. W. Oliver, Geo. A. Kelley, Wm. Thaw, James I. Bennett, C. B. Herron, W. Watson, Wm. McCreery and James Park, Jr.

Mr. James Laughlin, of the First National Bank, was chosen Treasurer of the committee.

There was an informal discussion as to the sections which required relief, after which the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After the public meeting had adjourned, the Executive Committee met, General Moorhead in the chair. A resolution was adopted requesting the newspapers of this city to open subscription books at their respective offices, for the purpose of receiving money and donations of food and clothing to be forwarded to the suffering people of the States mentioned. Mr. William McCreery was appointed to wait upon the proprietors of the various papers and lay before them the above mentioned resolution.

In response to the resolution, the conductors of the COMMERCIAL announce that any donations sent to this office will be duly acknowledged through the columns of the paper, and handed over to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A Review of the Subject—Its Importance.

At this time, when the importance of technical education is commanding a large share of attention here, a review of the subject, which is considered in Europe as of the very greatest importance, may not be uninteresting. The inauguration of international exhibitions—the initial one of which took place in London in 1851, under the auspices of the Society of Arts, of which the late Prince Consort was President—marked a new era in British industry. It was for the first time discovered then that technical education, which had prevailed upon the Continent—more especially in France and Germany—had enabled the artisans of those countries to achieve a remarkable excellence in manufactures over the English; and when the

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1855

took place a marvelous progress had taken place in continental manufactures within the four years, and Great Britain had to look to her empire in the field of trade. About this time Mr. Samuels, a famous agricultural implement manufacturer and a member of Parliament, asked for a special committee of the House of Commons to investigate the subject of technical education, and a royal commission was sent from England to France to inquire into the working of the schools. As a result, technical schools were formed in England, under the direction of a central body appointed by the Queen with headquarters at No. 9 Kensington Gardens, London. The benefits accruing from the schools are well known. Professor Smiles, of Leeds, has been called to Massachusetts to superintend art instruction in her schools, and it is said he will give the results attained in two years in that State shortly to the Committee of the Board of Trade on Technical Education. It is stated that $50,000 per annum has been spent in the Cooper Institute, New York, on such a system of education, and that the number—20,000—now receiving its benefits, could be doubled if the Board of Trustees had $25,000 more per year to expend.

In this connection it may be pertinent to add that nine-tenths of the skilled laborers in this country are of foreign extraction.

PARNASSUS, PA.

President Hays' Lecture.

President Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, delivered a lecture entitled "Educated Failures" to a highly delighted audience in Citizens' Hall, on the evening of the 5th instant. The lecture was graphic in description, full of instruction, spicy with illustrative anecdotes, and delivered in the Doctor's engaging style. Young men who have the medical profession in view ought to reap a rich harvest of benefit from this lecture, while no one can hear it and not be profited. We advise all who have an opportunity to go and hear it, assuring them that they will not be disappointed. S. B. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. Aaron Smith. In default of affidavit of defense and plea, judgment entered in favor of United States for $447 25.

United States vs. Sarah C. Han, W. H. Timblin and T. B. Clark. In default of affidavit and plea, judgment entered in favor of United States against defendants for $2,000 penalty on bond, with leave to take out execution for the sum of $517 73 and interest.

L. P. Chester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2. Leis & Co. allowed to intervene.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Hearing on motion for injunction against S. S. Jackson adjourned till 10th inst.

U. F. Sheldon & Co., Crawford county, bankrupt. Injunction granted against Levy, Dimmick *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Jarvis & Becker vs. A. M. Barr and Sarah D. Barr; *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien; verdict for plaintiff for $1,652 02.

A. M. McGrew & Co. vs. A. M. Barr; an action on the bank account. Verdict for plaintiff for $28 20.

Agnes Christie vs. Mary Hodgetts, administratrix of the estate of Mary Ferran, deceased; action for services as a nurse. Verdict for the plaintiff for $50.

Weldon & Kelly vs. Michael O'Hara and Francis O'Hara; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $166 16.

B. & J. Co. for use, &c., vs. Michael O'Hara and Francis A. O'Hara, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $158 90.

Charles B. Loech vs. the Central Passenger Railway Company; an action to recover for feed sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $696 18.

A. J. Lauer and C. F. Lauer, partners as Lauer & Bro., vs. Paul H. Hacke; this is an action for damages for alleged trespass, it being alleged that defendant took possession and obstructed a certain alley to which plaintiffs claim the right. The jury is out.

William Hageman vs. Nicholas Steiner; an action for medical services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff for $50 88.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Rafferty, President, vs. Spear & Co.; Boatman's F. and M. Insurance Company vs. Finney *et al.*; Ward, assignee, vs. Little, Jr.; McCarty, for use, vs. O'Hara *et al.*; Pittsburgh vs. Meyer; McIntyre vs. Badger; Harrison vs. Lowry *et al.*; McSwiggen vs. Mackey & Bro.; Askine vs. Durant *et al.*; Lauder vs. Trageser, administratrix; Coulter vs. Coulter; Oberman & Co. vs. Adams *et al.*; McGowan vs. Old; Throp vs. Sarver; McCafferty vs. Boucher; Hall vs. Jones.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

David Porter et al. vs. George Porter. Decree for partition made, and W. A. Lewis, Esq., appointed master and commissioner.

Chas. L. Patterson, for use of himself and others, vs. the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Snowden & Kemp vs. Jake Hill; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $122 10.

Geo. S. McKee vs. W. W. Jeffrey; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $364 66.

Wm. Chisholm vs. F. Schroder; an action on a book account. On trial before Judge Ewing.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Patrick McHufery, indicted for illegal liquor selling on oath of John O'Neill, was found guilty.

Frank Hohl, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Christian Engelhart, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Henry Mess and Christian Engelhart, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Christian Engelhart, was found guilty.

Mary E. Staude, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Albert Kountz, was found not guilty, and the costs were distributed equally between the prosecutor and defendant.

Stephen L. Ernest, a liquor seller who keeps a saloon across the river from Monongahela City, is on trial, charged on thirteen different indictments for selling liquor on Sunday, selling to minors, keeping a gambling house and keeping a disorderly house. These informations have been made at the instance of the crusading ladies, who seem determined to break up every other species of illegal liquor selling, if they cannot prevent the sale of liquor altogether.

THE Duquesne Greys battalion will meet at the central armory this evening.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD.

A Statement of the Facts which Led to the Quo Warranto.

We have already noticed the granting of a rule, by the Court of Common Pleas, at the instance of Jacob Ott, upon Messrs. August Ammon and Jenkin Jones, to show cause why a writ of *quo warranto* should not issue against them, to test their right to act as school directors of the Twenty-seventh ward. It seems we were in error in stating that Messrs. Ammon and Jones held over, and refused to vacate. The circumstances which led to the difficulty are thus retailed:

The law provided that, at the election in 1874, whenever any ward had been divided into two precincts, each precinct should be entitled to an equal number of directors in the school board. The second precinct of the Twenty-seventh ward not being represented in said board at all, elected three directors, Ammon, Jones and Evans. The first precinct elected Fagan and Ott. At the organization of the Board, on the 19th of last month, the elements of discord were stirred, and the fun began. Messrs. Ammon and Jones, with Messrs. Steimer, Kimmel and Baldauf, members of the Board, holding over. August Ammon, Jenkin Jones and John D. Evans appeared from the second precinct, presented their certificates, duly issued by the Court to them, and demanded seats as members of the Board. Messrs. Fagan and Ott were present from the first precinct, and demanded likewise admission as members elect.

The three members of the old Board called Mr. Fagan and admitted him as a member. Those four then called Jenkin Jones as the fifth member, and then Mr. Ott was called, but could not show a certificate. Leave was granted him to procure the same within twenty minutes. He started that the paper must be at his home, near by. About a half an hour expired, Mr. Ott still not putting in an appearance. The five members then decided to admit August Ammon. This made the requisite number of the Board, which was then organized, and August Ammon elected President, Kimmel Secretary, and Fagan Treasurer. On last Friday evening, when the Board held its regular monthly meeting, Mr. Ott reappeared, and this time brought a certificate from the Prothonotary, dated January 20, 1875, stating that he was elected director of the First precinct of said ward. Of course the Board, considering itself in full operation, declined to entertain any more applications for membership. Mr. Ott then appealed to the court as stated.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The Coming Anniversary—The Local Option Law.

At the weekly meeting of the Temperance Alliance, held yesterday, General Lane in the chair, after preliminary exercises, Mr. Kirk moved that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the anniversary of the Alliance, to come off February 22d. The following persons were appointed on said committee:

T. H. Rabe, A. Kirk, Dr. Kennedy, Mr. G. Finley and A. Brice, to report next Friday.

Mrs. Pope, of the W. C. T. U., stated that they had distributed freely to the poor during the last week. She also reported that some tavern keepers had been mean enough to buy up pledge cards with a glass of liquor.

Mr. Finley moved that this meeting constitute a committee of the whole to give publicity to the meeting to be held in this room this morning at ten o'clock, to take action against the repeal of the Local Option law. Adopted.

Dr. Kennedy then offered the following: That a committee of five be appointed to ascertain the postoffice address of all the members of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party of Allegheny county.

The following persons were named: Dr. Kennedy, T. H. Rabe, Rev. Melhorn, Mr. A. Kirk and W. G. Warren.

Mr. Rose, of the Finance Committee, was requested to report at the mass meeting to-morrow. The following is the Finance Committee: Messrs. Kirk, Rabe, Finley, Dr. Kennedy and W. W. Greer.

Mrs. Black reported that the usual Sunday afternoon meetings of the W. C. T. U. were still held, and that on next Sunday, Miss Lizzie Rennick would deliver an address on "Good and Evil." Further, that these meetings would include an address each Sunday.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Dry Goods Clerk Knocked Down and Relieved of Twenty Dollars on the Suspension Bridge.

About ten o'clock Sunday night Henry Wilson, a young man who is employed at the store of Wm. Semple, in Allegheny, while crossing the Suspension bridge was set upon by two highway robbers, who knocked him down and robbed him of his pocketbook, containing twenty dollars. Mr. Wilson states that the robbers assaulted him when he was about half way over the bridge. They were walking slowly in the same direction that he was going—toward Pittsburgh—and they did not seem to be in a hurry. When he came up with them they stopped, one on each side of the footway, in order to let him pass between them. Just after he passed them he received a stunning blow on the back of the head, which knocked him down, and the robbers then kicked him in the face, knocking out two of his front teeth. After rifling his pocketbook they ran away. Wilson managed to walk to the house of a friend, on Penn avenue, near Sixth street, where he is at present, suffering considerably from his injuries.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Sea of Ice," a play the merits and demerits of which are pretty well known to the theater-going public, was presented at the Opera House last evening. The piece was passably well mounted, and passed off better than first representations generally do at the Opera House. Of course, Miss Thompson as in *Ogarita* and Mr. Morrison as *Carlos* brought out all that was effective in their parts. The performance of the support was generally good, although Mr. Gove's part was not suited to his peculiar abilities, and he was not able to do himself justice in it. There was a fair audience present in point of numbers and appreciativeness. The play will be repeated this evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The admirers of first-class variety entertainments should not fail to visit Trimble's Varieties this week. The company is very large, and embraces the most versatile performers in the profession. Matinees will be given to-morrow and Saturday afternoons.

"American Platform Speaking."

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick will lecture before the Andrews Association, this evening, in the Seventh United Presbyterian church, Forty-fourth street, on "American Platform Speaking." As the General is well known as a talented lecturer, he will undoubtedly have a full house.

Gilmore's Band at Library Hall.

This renowned musical organization will give a concert at Library Hall, on Friday evening next, full particulars concerning which can be found in another column. They appear under much more favorable auspices than when they were here last, not only as to the place of giving their concert, but their organization has been very much enlarged—numbering fifty trained musicians—and has been in very careful training for some time. Mi